

"Lorris"

"Dear Jack,

"This will introduce a friend of mine.
He may want to purchase something from you.

"Lorris"

The individual stated that these cards would serve to indicate to JACK CHILDS that he was dealing with a Russian representative and that he should receive and carry out any instructions received from him. These cards will be used only if it becomes necessary to contact JACK CHILDS because something happens to the arrangements to meet with MORRIS CHILDS.

He then asked if MORRIS CHILDS knew anyone else living in New York City who might be used as persons through whom messages for contacts might be transmitted. MORRIS CHILDS mentioned LENA and MARCE SCHERER, and gave him their address and told him that he would tell the SCHERERS that they might receive a message for him in the future.

He then discussed, as had POMOMAREV, the method of entering the funds received from Russia into the financial records of the CP-USA. CHILDS told him about the open funds and the reserve funds and the fact that money received from Russia was listed as contributions from anonymous contributors or as loans from individuals for "The Worker". He knew that ISADORE MOFSY was in charge of the reserve fund operations of the CP-USA.

CHILDS told him that EUGENE DENNIS and ELEAN WINTER, in addition to CHILDS, knew about all the financial transactions of the CP-USA, but that only DENNIS and CHILDS knew the source of the funds which are received from Russia. CHILDS pointed out that while ELIZABETH MASCOLO, JACK CHILDS, and the wife of MORRIS CHILDS have been involved in the transmittal of funds from Canada to the United States, that none of them knew the original source of these funds. The Central Committee of the CPSU representative stated that the present relationship and communication between the CP-USA and the CPSU is not good. CHILDS agreed and said that with ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG and MORRIS CHILDS in Russia,

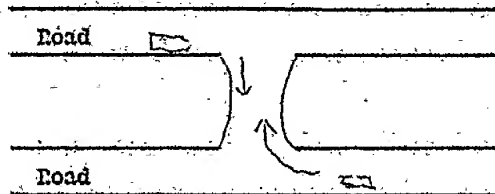
a system to transfer money; however, this has to be done slowly.

He reached into his briefcase and pulled out a map of New York City. He asked how well CHILDS knew New York City and if CHILDS had any suggestions on how contact could be made. CHILDS stated that he thought that large buildings in the heart of the city were a possibility. A meeting could be arranged in a bar or in a restaurant or there could be a quick exchange of documents in a corridor of a large building in mid-town Manhattan.

The Soviet representative replied, I do not agree. Not that this is a bad idea, but we have learned that in a large city the chance of running into some acquaintance is greater. He said, I think that it is better to arrange for the first contact and then decide about future contacts later.

Then the Soviet representative issued the following instructions to CHILDS. On April 14, 1959, you should go to the Bronx, and at 4:45 P.M. be at 233rd and Niered (ph) Street. Gary's Restaurant is located on the corner. It has two entrances, one of which is on Niered Street. In going to this address, do not use an automobile, not even a rented automobile. I suggest that you take the White Plains Subway. This will make it more complicated for the F.B.I. They will be watching you. If you have the slightest suspicion that you are being followed, do not go to the address. Be careful. If the contact is not made on Tuesday, April 14, 1959, then you should return on Thursday, April 16, 1959. This arrangement will apply only for the first contact. In any subsequent contacts, if a meeting is not held at the appointed time and date, then you should appear at the same place at the same time one month later.

On April 14, 1959, you should wear a plain bandaid on the left index finger. It would be good for you to practice. I suggest that the next time you are in New York, you or you and your wife go to this restaurant so that you will know the area. The Bronx Parkway is nearby. If you sit on the benches in the park, sit near old people. Do not go into the restaurant on April 14, 1959. Someone will come along the park and speak to you in perfect English, and with no accent. This person will say, "Do you know where the Morris Restaurant is?" You will reply, "Yes, I am going in that direction. Come with me and I will show you where it is." As you walk along with this person, he will say, "Nikolai sends his regards". This will elench the recognition. You will be taken into a car or possibly into the restaurant.



He said you should look for a place where two roads run parallel and there is a road intersecting them in the manner indicated in the diagram. Thus, both cars can approach from one road going in one direction and then cross over to the other road and go in the opposite direction. This place should be in the New York area and it could be on Long Island.

The Soviet representative then stated that CHILDS will be in charge of this communication apparatus. CHILDS will be in charge of any material whether messages or money received from the Soviets through this communication system.

Then he stated that CHILDS should talk to Comrade DENNIS to find out whether or not DENNIS knows of a comrade who is not well known and who could act as a go-between between CHILDS and the Russians, instead of having CHILDS do the leg work. He asked if CHILDS thought that DENNIS would be able to select such a person. CHILDS said that he could not give an off-hand answer, but knows that he, CHILDS, would not want someone that he could not trust.

By way of comment, it is possible that DENNIS will suggest that CHILDS handle all details in regard to this communication apparatus, since DENNIS probably will not want to become involved in it even to the extent of having knowledge of its operation.

The Soviet representative also stated that he had learned that the CP-USA is changing the bills it receives from Russia. He said that there is nothing wrong with this money and that it was not necessary to convert it into other bills or bills of other denominations.

SUBJECT:

SOLO
IS-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-17-00 BY SP4BJA-MUB

906318

Reference is made to the Chicago letter to the Bureau, dated 3/17/59, which sets forth six suggestions to the Bureau in connection with the activities of CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S* in setting up an apparatus for an exchange of information between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA).

With reference to the first suggestion of the Chicago Office that the Bureau be the office of origin in this matter and issue instructions to the Chicago Division and the New York Division concerning the investigation to be conducted, the New York Office does not believe that this is necessary. The New York Office will keep the Bureau immediately advised concerning all developments in this operation and clear with the Bureau any investigative plans developing out of the operation as it progresses.

With reference to the Chicago suggestion that CG 5824-S* be given complete authority to decide whether or not he feels the meet should be made on April 14 or April 16, 1959, it is not felt that this is a matter which should be left to CG 5824-S* to decide. At this point, the New York Office sees no reason why CG 5824-S* should not try to make the meet on April 14. As a matter of fact CG 5824-S* may have some difficulty in making the meet on April 14, since a survey of the area reflects that the nearest park benches to the pertinent area are approximately one mile away. The Bureau and the Chicago Office will be furnished with complete information concerning the pertinent area by separate communication.

- 2 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)

NHM:kmi

(4)

55 MAR 31 1959

REC-65

EX-124

18 MAR 1959

INT. SEC.

EXP. PROC.

The Chicago office recommends that no attempt be made to have any kind of surveillance to cover the meet. The New York Office feels that it has the responsibility to attempt to identify the individual who meets CG 5824-S*, since the latter may not be in a position to furnish the Bureau with the identity of this individual. We are presently endeavoring to make arrangements so that we can with complete security obtain a photograph of the individual meeting with CG 5824-S* in order to assist in the identification of this individual.

The suggestion that the Bureau assign a code name to this operation appears to be a matter which can be decided once the operation gets under way and it can be determined whether the designation of such a code name would be practical. At the present time the use of the SOLO caption would appear to suffice.

The New York Office has no objection to SA JOHN E. KEATING coming to New York for contacts with CG 5824-S. It may be well for SA KEATING to be in New York City on the occasion of the first contact and thereafter it could be determined whether it will be necessary for him to remain in New York City for future contacts. The New York Office has two agents who are acquainted with both CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S* and could probably carry on if it appears that the expense of having SA KEATING come to New York from Chicago is not entirely necessary.

With reference to the dissemination of information that is developed from this operation, the New York Office would of course be guided by the Bureau's instructions.

The New York Office is thoroughly aware of the extremely delicate nature of this operation and is proceeding with the proper caution and discretion in planning the handling of this matter.

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REC-65

CG 5824-S*, on 3/9/59, made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING, for photostating, the 2/3/59 edition of "Gudok" (ph), the trade union newspaper of the railroad industry in Russia. Gudok is the Russian word for whistle.

CG 5824-S* had advised that JAMES/JACKSON made a speech at an electric railroad engine shop in Moscow during a recess in the sessions of the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The photograph of JACKSON addressing the employees of this railroad shop appears in this newspaper.

One photostat copy of this item is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division. The Chicago copy is located in Chicago file 134-46-Sub-B-1B8.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-17-00 BY SP4 BSA-MLB
 #906318

AUERBACH

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
 1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1)
 1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
 (5)

REC-65

25 MAR 25 1959

ENCLOSURE

Approved: POoley

Sent

M

Per

Special Agent in Charge.

55 MAR 31 1959

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-17-00 BY SP4BJA-44B

8906318

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report received from CG 5824-S* on March 10, 1959, by SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer [redacted]. This report deals with a meeting in Moscow, Russia, between Communist Party - USA delegates and Communist Party of Israel delegates to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

AUERBACH

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 3) - *1cc retained in 1243 wct*
 1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (Encl. 1)
 1 - Chicago

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 (5)

*check with Thant
 prior to any dissemination*

EX - 124

REC-65

100-428091-208

US-HOF-EDIS

11 MAR 27 1959

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Per _____

55 MAR 31 1959

Special Agent in Charge

On February 15, 1959, at approximately 4:30 P.M., SAMUEL MIKUNIS, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Israel, and EMILY HABIBI, member of the Secretariat and Polit Bureau of the Communist Party of Israel, met with JAMES JACKSON and MORRIS CHILDS, Communist Party - USA delegates to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, at the apartment where JACKSON and CHILDS were staying in Moscow. The discussion was conducted during dinner, which was served in the apartment. HABIBI is an Arab. MIKUNIS did most of the talking. There were no Russians present during this discussion.

There was a general discussion concerning PAUL NOVICK and his attitude on the Jewish question. The CP-USA delegates tried to influence the Israeli delegates to "work on NOVICK" when NOVICK visits Israel. MIKUNIS promised to do this.

MIKUNIS and HABIBI are both members of Parliament in Israel. MIKUNIS said that the Communist Party is having a tough time in Israel as far as government oppression is concerned. The Communists in Israel are not only called Moscow agents, but are called agents of the Arabs. MIKUNIS said that the Communist Party of Israel is the only Party in Israel fighting against the official government policies.

MIKUNIS asked questions about the current situation in the Communist Party - USA and about WILLIAM Z. FOSTER. Concerning FOSTER, CHILDS and JACKSON said that he is sick. They stated that while FOSTER is an honored member of the Communist Party - USA, he is a sick man and is not in the daily leadership of the Party.

MIKUNIS and HABIBI were interested in finding out what the Communist Party - USA might be able to do in order to give the Communist Party of Israel a lift. They asked, How, through your Jewish Commission or any other organization with Jewish members, can you give us some support?

JACKSON and CHILDS said that the Communist Party - USA might get some organizations to pass resolutions concerning the Israeli-Ustatruth (phonetic - trade union federation), which suspends Communists from trade unions. For example, the Communist Party - USA might get resolutions passed in various Jewish organizations in the United States which are composed of workers. This

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-17-60 BY 984 BSA-ALD

#986318

100-43071-209
ENCLOSURE

MIKUNIS and HABIBI said that the Communist Party - USA should take up the question of the treatment of Arabs in Israel. They stated that in Israel the Arabs are segregated and live under martial law. They are not governed by the civil laws. Arabs can be picked up at any time and placed in a camp or other places where they are under military guard and are tried under military laws. They added that the Communist Party of Israel has a good number of Arabs in its ranks. If the Communist Party - USA could get some resolutions passed which protested the treatment of Arabs, this would help the Communist Party of Israel, since Arabs are more persecuted than Israelis in the Communist Party of Israel. They commented that the government of Israel is very sensitive to such protests.

Then MIKUNIS and HABIBI said that financially the Communist Party of Israel is in a very tough spot. They said that they do not want the Communist Party - USA to conduct any financial drives for the Communist Party of Israel. They pointed out, however, that some South American progressives have, in the past, collected money for children's kindergartens, etc. They said that some other organizations, close to the Communist Party, run institutions, such as kindergartens or co-operative farms called Kibbutson. These organizations are having a difficult time keeping these institutions going because they do not get any money from other organizations. They pointed out that the United Jewish Appeal, which raises millions of dollars in the United States, distributes money among political parties and among the Kibbutson. All parties, except the Communist Party, receive some funds from the United Jewish Appeal. Therefore, any institutions influenced by the Communists do not receive any money from the funds of the United Jewish Appeal. Thus, the Communist Party - USA might start a drive in the United States to acquaint the Jews in the United States as to how money in the funds of the United Jewish Appeal are being used or misused in Israel. At the same time to see if the Communist Party - USA can collect money for the kindergartens and Kibbutson in order to give them a financial lift.

They asserted that they have opened a club for the intelligencia in Tel Aviv. This club is under the sponsorship of Tar Duth Laam (ph), which is a general, progressive, cultural organization. The Jewish cultural organizations in the United States might be asked to keep in contact with Tar Duth Laam in order to give them support of some sort.

"Jewish Currents" and any other material which the Communist Party - USA could send and which might be of interest to them. They said that this material should not be sent directly to the Party, but should be sent to the Communist Party daily, "Kol-Haam", Post Office Box 1843, Tel Aviv, Israel.

MIKUNIS and HABIBI said that the Russians recognize that they are surrounded by the Arabs. The Russians know how hard it is for the Communist Party of Israel to work. However, they stated that they are winning well known personalities to their ranks. They mentioned one Dr. SNEE, who was at one time a Zionist and who is now a member of their leading committee.

They mentioned the emigration of Jews from Rumania. They also discussed the rumor that the Soviet Union was going to permit some Jews to emigrate from Russia to Israel, but they said that it was a fabrication. Later, a statement from the Soviet Government confirmed that this was just a rumor.

They said that the Jews who immigrated to Israel from Rumania are having a difficult time. Some of them live in the open. With the unemployment situation in Israel, many of them find it difficult to obtain employment. Thus, while many of them have come to Israel with the hope of improving their economic conditions, they have become disappointed. After they have been in Israel a while, the Communist Party is able to win the sympathy of some of these people. They commented that people who come from the Socialist countries make good Communist Party members in Israel after they have become disillusioned.

In conclusion, MIKUNIS and HABIBI said that their inner Party situation is pretty good. The Party leadership is united. They have almost no inner Party problems. Twenty percent of their membership is Arab. Thus, they have the largest Arab membership of any political party in Israel.

SOLO
IS-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/5/94 BY SP3 BJA/Bmy
#396,337

7-136

Reurlet 3-19-59 in which you set forth certain comments and observations regarding various problems which have arisen in connection with captioned matter.

You pointed out in relet that CG 5824-S* as well as his wife is in extremely poor physical condition at the present time, as a result of which he is facing difficulty not only from a personal standpoint but also in fulfilling certain Party obligations. You specifically indicated that due to his condition, we should not be inhuman and push him for additional information at this time but rather we should let him develop the situation according to his own best judgment.

The Bureau desires to reiterate at this time as has been done on numerous occasions in the past that the health of CG 5824-S* is of vital concern to us. Obviously, our main interest is in his complete recovery if possible since in his present condition he is of minimum value to us. Nowhere in relet, however, did you make any specific recommendations as to any possible solutions to this situation. As you are aware, the Bureau on 3-16-59 telephonically authorized you to pay the transportation costs of the informant and his wife for a vacation trip to either Texas or Oregon. Anything else that the Bureau can do to alleviate and improve the present status of the informant's health will be given due consideration. Before the Bureau can take any further steps in this regard, however, it is necessary that you offer concrete suggestions. You are instructed, therefore, to immediately analyze this over-all matter and decide upon what you consider to be the proper course of action to be followed and submit specific comments and recommendations to the Bureau. Regarding the possible vacation trip of the informant, you still have not indicated as to whether or not the informant is going to take this trip. In your reply, specifically set forth your recommendations in this regard along with any other measures which you feel can be taken to facilitate the informant's return to good health.

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4-19-59

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MAR 25 1959
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Tele. Room _____
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WCT:med

(4)

DeLoach
McGuire

60 APR 1 1959

W.C. Sullivan
TELETYPE UNIT

In relet you also raised the problem of the issuance of a subpoena to the informant and again referred to the recent Victor Riesel article in which the informant was mentioned. According to relet, the informant feels that the reiteration and the authority of the comments made in this article are of such a character that the Russians would back away from him immediately were he to be subpoenaed under the present circumstances.

With regard to the issuance of a subpoena to the subject, you are reminded that no such subpoena has been issued to date. You are also reminded that the informant is not alone in this respect since there are a number of Party functionaries who have recently traveled to the Soviet Union and who are not being subpoenaed at this time. Your attention is again called to your previous statement in this matter as set forth in your letter of 9-30-58 to the effect that if the informant should travel to Russia under his own name it would be disastrous from a security standpoint to have everyone issued a subpoena except him. The Bureau desires that this over-all matter be fully and thoroughly considered and when you have arrived at a definite conclusion regarding the issuance of a subpoena to the informant, your observations and recommendations should be furnished to the Bureau.

Regarding the Riesel article, the Bureau does not understand your continued concern. As you have already been advised, this article had been prepared quite some time prior to its release and was based upon questions asked by Riesel. In addition, it revealed no new information inasmuch as the Party itself had identified the informant as one of its official delegates to Moscow and a substantial amount of publicity had come out on this matter prior to the Riesel article. As has been our policy down through the years, the Bureau will continue to utilize the utmost care concerning the security of our informants including CG 5824-S*. We have consistently handled the information obtained from him with due regard to his safety. Where possible, we have exploited his information when it was felt we could do so with full security to him. The Bureau intends to continue this policy.

In connection with the development of an apparatus by CG 5824-S* and the need for him to locate an additional man for this apparatus, you pointed out in relet that to date neither the informant nor his brother, NY 694-S*, have been able to think of anyone who could qualify for this assignment. You also indicated that you had discussed with CG 5824-S* the possibility that the Bureau could possibly be of assistance in this regard by selecting an appropriate individual for this assignment. According to your letter, however, this discussion met with completely negative results.

After due consideration, the Bureau has concluded that the matter of an additional man for this apparatus is one to be handled by CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S* since we are hesitant to create a situation which could possibly add an additional security hazard to this operation. This particular phase should be closely followed by you and every possible assistance afforded the informant. In the final analysis, however, it is necessarily a matter which must be worked out by him and his brother.

In relet you requested that a personal letter of commendation be furnished for exhibition to the informant for his recent contribution to the Bureau. You pointed out that the Bureau's teletype of commendation which was furnished you on 3-18-59 could not be utilized on that date due to the meeting time arrangements which you had with the informant. In this regard, it is noted that this entire matter reflected a decided lack of foresight on your part. The Bureau does not make a habit of dispensing communications of this type promiscuously to our informants and in each such instance careful and deliberate consideration must be given to the merits of the situation. In this instance, however, you failed to properly anticipate the need for such a communication and only at the last moment did you telephonically request the Bureau to transmit an appropriate teletype to be exhibited to the informant. Obviously, matters of this nature cannot be afforded the attention they deserve when handled on a last-minute basis. Inasmuch as the Bureau's teletype of 3-18-59 is still in your possession, the Bureau fails to understand the necessity of forwarding a personal letter of appreciation.

Apparently you felt on 3-18-59 that the teletype was suitable for the purpose and nowhere in relet have you furnished any reason as to why it is no longer deemed so. If you have specific reasons as to why a personal letter of appreciation should be utilized in this instance rather than the afore-mentioned teletype, your specific observations in this regard should be submitted.

Along these same lines, you suggested that the Bureau should again furnish the informant an award in the amount of \$1,000 in return for his extremely valuable services in the recent past as well as the potential for the future. On many previous occasions, you have advised that money is of no concern to the informant and in relet you failed to set forth any indication that the informant has changed his thinking in this regard. The Bureau fully realizes the magnitude of the recent services of the informant. It was with this thought in mind that authority was extended to pay the transportation costs of the informant and his wife which will undoubtedly run into several hundred dollars on what actually amounts to a vacation with pay. The Bureau feels that through this deviation from our normal procedures, we have clearly demonstrated to the informant not only the value and appreciation which we hold for his most recent activities on our behalf but also our sincere interest in his welfare.

With regard to this over-all matter, the Bureau is fully cognizant that difficulties and problems will develop from time to time especially in view of the complex nature of the informant's instructions to set up a clandestine apparatus coupled with his physical condition. It is a basic principle, however, that in most instances the problem of handling this informant is of necessity one for the Chicago Office. Many years of experience have repeatedly proven that our problems are kept to a minimum by developing and retaining the respect of our informants. Experience has also shown us that such respect cannot be bought with money but rather by good, clear guidance and firm control. As I have indicated in the past, the Bureau certainly desires suggestions and ideas from our informants regarding the various phases of our security work. It is mandatory, however, that our informants are fully aware that while operating in behalf of the Bureau, it is expected that it is the Bureau which will make the final decisions.

For the benefit of the Bureau as to the functioning of the Chicago Office and the status of CG 5824-S* at the present time, the following information is furnished to the Bureau on three major points. I have discussed all three of these situations myself personally with this informant, and the conclusions set forth below are my earnest opinion as to what appears at this time, with the data that we know, the best possible decision. -

1. Health of CG 5824-S*
and

In the year and a half that I have been in Chicago, and from talking to the contact agent who has been handling this individual for four years, we have never seen this couple in worse physical condition.

As the Bureau knows, CG 5824-S* is a broken man physically. He is on the fringe edge of pneumonia at the present time, completely worn down from the difference in the climate of his recent trip, and feels that his heart condition has been aggravated. As the Bureau files will reflect, he has a history of tuberculosis and with his present severe complaint of dry pleurisy, obviously is in very poor physical condition. His absence from his usual duties because of the trip has put him in the position of being behind in his regular work for us, and he feels that he has got to catch up as to things that have been going on due to the absence. His desire to furnish us complete information, which he has done in the form of several hundred pages of reports, has been shown, but it is obvious that with the unfinished business that he has in New York, i.e., reports to NEC and DENNIS, plus his desire to set

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ENCLOSURE

- (2) - Bureau (AM) (Registered) (Attachment - 1)
1 - Chicago
RDA:HFM
(3)

EX-135

REC-28

100-422091-210

MAR 26 1959

main copy
3-30-59

5-WCT

cc to B. Gardner

lit CB
3-25-59
int/m

sonally think that the man will not recover his normal situation and momentum for some considerable period, and obviously, we cannot be inhuman and push him on much of anything as we have now gotten just about the entire story of data to report from his trip, with the remaining being entirely up to him, i.e., for him to develop the situation according to his own best judgment.

b6
b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

not satisfy her. The Bureau should note, of course, that CG 5824-S*' actions and decisions, to a degree, are colored by her thinking. She is as desirous in the large sense as he is of being of every possible assistance to the country, but in her present condition it is not even feasible to talk business with her.

In summary, these people are faced physically with some obviously untenable situations--

a. He has been told to go underground for a period of time.

b. He cannot leave to go underground while

[REDACTED]

c. They have the problems of the handling of the home as well as the necessity for him to complete his business with DENNIS; to say nothing of,

d. His desire to immediately institute an apparatus.

All in all, we have just got to nurse this situation along with him, understanding our desire for his personal health and well being, and play it by ear, recognizing that some of his situation is colored by the physical status of his wife and himself at this time.

*Amesbury authorized 3/18/61
and then on domestic trip.
Jest*

2. The Problem of the
Issuance of A Subpoena

In complete summary as of this time, it is his complete and studied belief that the issuance alone of a subpoena would not only be completely unwise, but in his opinion, would completely destroy the possibility of his setting up an apparatus.

We have discussed this situation with him at length and eventually it is possible that the answer might be that he should get a subpoena (to which obviously, in his opinion, and from DENNIS' comments, he would plead the 5th Amendment), but that is not the problem at this point. He feels that the reiteration and the authority of the comments made in the REISEL article are of such a character that the Russians would back away from him immediately were he to be subpoenaed under the present circumstances.

a. He feels that no subpoena should logically be directed at him as so-called "small fry" in the minds of the public and possibly of the Committee until after action has been taken as to the leaders in public opinion, i.e., JACKSON, MORRIS, TRACHTENBERG, etc. Obviously, their subpoenas should not be issued because there has been no recent publicity about them and probably should await their return to the United States. A good ground in connection with this would be the results from the search and inquiry by Customs at the time of their return as the first step in this.

b. He feels that from his personal point of view of the Party, he could adequately explain the lack of a subpoena issued for him provided that subpoenas are only issued to part of the total group whose names must have been obtained from the State Department for journey to Russia. This would not be so, of course, if he were the only one out of the total group not subpoenaed. It is suggested that the Bureau can make this kind of an arrangement where it is necessary to insure that only part are subpoenaed.

and it being served, and with him in a position of being temporarily underground for the next several months possibly, it is conceivable that with disclosures they might get from the rest, as set forth above, he might be lost in the shuffle and not be served, and thus not get any publicity.

c. CG 5824-S* feels that as far as possible, the Bureau should insure that there be no publicity whatsoever concerning him or any activity which conceivably could be traced to him if he is to be able to follow out the Russians' instructions, keep DENNIS satisfied and happy, while he inaugurates the possibilities of a new apparatus.

His name was not on list. J
His current thinking, in view of the developments, i.e., the publicity and his current assignments, plus our own present considered opinion, is that the Bureau should not return his name to the Committee along with the current list requesting addresses for fear that this temporary small point of advantage to the Bureau would endanger his whole future.

I might note that it is of considerable concern to him that the REISEL article came out the day he flew in here from Paris with his pockets stuffed full of notes and materials from the Congress, plus gifts from the Russians. It is his feeling that had it come out one day sooner, Customs would have been watching for the return of such an individual who had been reiterated and lately publicized as being a delegate and would have blown up the situation.

3. The Development of An Additional New Man in a Potential Apparatus

I have discussed this matter with him in considerable detail. He flatly states himself that he has no one that he can think of who could fill the bill. He has requested NY 694-S to similarly endeavor to select an individual which also has had negative results. I have discussed with him the possibility of the Bureau

the possibility that some arrangements could be made for someone we could introduce into the situation to be utilized, with completely negative results.

CG 5824-S* advises me that it is necessary that somebody be found who is known to both he and his brother; who is also known to DENNIS; who is completely trusted by all three of them; and who has been in the position of being a member of the group over a long period of time, i.e., 20 or 25 years.

I even discussed with him the possibility that someone from another part of the country might feasibly be moved to New York under special arrangement. He states that in theory, this could be possible provided there were such an individual, but as a practical matter, he doubts that the control of the Party is such now as it used to be, and doubts that they would physically move to New York. As an example, he states, "Look at the difficulty in the problem of transferring headquarters from New York to Chicago." This statement by him appears reasonable when the Bureau stops to think of the number of those in the underground who did not follow instructions and who improperly came out of cover.

Over and beyond the possibility of having such a new individual as a contact man for a potential apparatus, I have the feeling that this is a long time problem to be worked out, if it is capable of solution at all, in that the contact will be so intermittent, spasmodic and irregular that I doubt whether it would require the expansion of the apparatus by going to the potential danger spot of adding another man to it. Yet, I think we have got to leave the problem at this time entirely up to CG 5824-S*. We did not help him when he made his contacts in Russia. He sold himself in every respect without our assistance, and it appears the better to me at this time to see how things develop without any intervention by us.

The Bureau's teletype of commendation was unable to be logically delivered due to meeting time arrangements. As a consequence, it will not be utilized.

at this time as the correct opportunity for such a teletype appears to have gone by the board. Instead, it is requested that the Bureau furnish a letter, as was done before, directed to him for commendation, which we would show to him and again maintain in the files of the Chicago Division. A suggested form of such a letter is attached inasmuch as this office feels that the wording therein would appeal to this sensitive type of individual in his present circumstances.

Further, in view of the tremendous information and the possibilities of a new apparatus heretofore not even contemplated, which he himself has developed, plus the commendation he has received from the Party and the tremendous gifts from the Russians, it is felt that the Bureau should again furnish a \$1,000 incentive award in nature which should be handled as separate from the letter of commendation and concern for his physical situation.

The comments of the Bureau are invited.

Mr. Morris Childs
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Childs:

I again want to express my personal appreciation to you on the occasion of another highly successful mission on behalf of your country and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have personally reviewed the highly valuable results of your efforts, which are over and above those which we come to expect from the most patriotic American. It is fully realized that such outstanding accomplishments were not achieved without a serious jeopardy to your own physical well being. All of your associates want you to take all necessary precautions to safeguard your health.

You can be assured that the material resulting from this outstanding accomplishment is being carefully analyzed so that it can be fully utilized to the best advantage for the over-all welfare of the United States. I want to take this occasion also to inform you that I will continue to personally follow all of your activities in this field which is so important to all Americans at this time.

Sincerely,

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-17-00 BY SP4B5A-MB
906318

100-428091-210
ENCLOSURE

one out copy
3-30-59

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub. B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and the to New York Division one copy, of a report received from CG 5824-S* on 3/10/59, by SA JOHN E. KEATING. This report contains information concerning former members of the Communist Party - USA now in Denmark.

AUERBACH

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 3) - *1cc retained in 1243 WET*
 1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1)
 1 - Chicago

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Approved: R. D. A. / Cmk

Sent _____

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Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

55 APR 1 1959

DENMARK

In a discussion with unidentified members of the delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, MORRIS CHILDS was told that NELSON (ph), a former member of the Communist Party - USA who left Illinois in the 1930's, is now an old man but is still active in the Communist Party in Denmark.

It was also learned that ANDY OVERGAARD and his wife, CLARISSE MICHAELSON (ph), were "kicked out of Mexico". While they were in Italy during January and February, 1950, they have purchased a house in Copenhagen, Denmark.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-18-00 BY SP4BJR-MLB
906318

- 1 -

100-421071-211

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report received from CG 5824-S* by SA JOHN E. KEATING on March 6, 1959. This report deals with the activities of MORRIS CHILDS and JAMES JACKSON in Europe while enroute to Moscow, reception in Moscow, and the problems of CHARLIE LOMAN and PAUL NOVICK.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-19-00 BY SP4 BJA-MLB

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APR 10 1959

Approved: *R. A. C.*

APR 1 1959

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Paris, France

After arrival in Paris, France, at 8:30 A.M. on January 13, 1959, MORRIS CHILDS went to the Claridge Hotel. By coincidence, JAMES JACKSON was staying at the same hotel.

On January 13, 1959, JAMES JACKSON went to the Soviet Embassy in Paris. ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG was supposed to have arranged for a visa for JACKSON. While TRACHTENBERG did not do this, the Soviet Embassy had JACKSON's name and gave him a visa. JACKSON asked them to notify the Czech Embassy in Brussels that MORRIS CHILDS was in Paris and would go to the Czech Embassy in Brussels to obtain his visa. During the evening of January 13, 1959, JAMES JACKSON and MORRIS CHILDS toured Paris night clubs with OLLIE HARRINGTON, a Negro and long time friend of JACKSON.

On January 14, 1959, JACKSON and CHILDS left Paris by plane for Brussels, Belgium.

Brussels, Belgium

During the early morning hours of January 15, 1959, JACKSON and CHILDS arrived in Brussels and stayed at the Amigo Hotel.

During January 15, 1959, CHILDS went to the Czech Embassy and obtained a visa. While at the Czech Embassy, CHILDS was asked if he knew LENA KAHNEMAN and if she were all right. After some exchange of conversation, it was determined that this was the name being used by BESS MASCOLO. Later, she was seen in Moscow with TIM EUCK. She did not attend the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), but did go on some tours of Russia with the Canadian delegation. During the latter part of February, 1959, and the first part of March, 1959, TIM EUCK and BESS MASCOLO were touring Czechoslovakia.

At the Czechoslovakian Travel Bureau, CHILDS and JACKSON purchased airline tickets to Prague, and asked the Travel Bureau to telephone Prague to have someone meet them there. They left Brussels during the afternoon of January 15, 1959.

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DATE 7-19-00 BY 214 BSA/MLB

#906318

1-2/2
ENCLOSURE
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During the late afternoon of January 15, 1959, CHILDS and JACKSON arrived in Prague. They were met by VLADISLAV KATZMAN, a translator. He said that he had learned to speak English while working with the United States Army when it was stationed in Czechoslovakia. He had a Tatra (ph) automobile, which has an air cooled engine in the rear and is the type of car which is being exported to Africa by Czechoslovakia. CHILDS and JACKSON were taken to the Praha Hotel. This hotel is not identified by any signs on the exterior of the building. It is located on a side street around the corner from the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. It is near a large, medieval defense tower. JACKSON and CHILDS were both assigned a suite of rooms which contained a short wave radio set and record player. Meals were served in the dining room of the hotel. All services were without charge.

2-18
The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia sent ALDERICA KADERKA, Head of the Western European Bureau of the Central Committee of the CP of Czechoslovakia, and another member of the Central Committee to visit with JACKSON and CHILDS. The unidentified Central Committee member did not say anything during the discussion.

During a general discussion concerning HARRY HAYWOOD, KADERKA stated that HAYWOOD had been in Czechoslovakia at one time. KADERKA invited CHILDS and JACKSON to spend at least a week in Czechoslovakia on their return from Moscow. KADERKA attended the meeting of the Executive Committee of the World Council for Peace, which was held in Moscow after the 21st Congress of the CPSU. KADERKA returned from Moscow to Prague in the same plane in which CHILDS was a passenger.

During the evening of January 15, 1959, JACKSON and CHILDS visited a gypsy restaurant and other cafes in Prague. On January 16, 1959, they went to the Soviet Embassy and saw the person who is second in charge of the Embassy. CHILDS recognized him as a person who had been in the Soviet Consulate in New York City in 1947. He arranged for JACKSON and CHILDS to fly to Moscow in a Jet TU 104-B on January 17, 1959.

While in Prague, CHILDS and JACKSON saw V. J. JEROME and visited the headquarters of the "World Marxist Review". These meetings have been previously described.

Flight from Prague to Moscow and
Arrival in Moscow

one CARRILLO (ph). CARRILLO talked as though he were a Communist sympathizer. Both CARDENAS and CARRILLO were raving about the Soviet Union. They had been in Moscow, went to Prague, and were returning to Moscow in order to fly to Peking, China. They were not told that JACKSON and CHILDS are leading members of the Communist Party - USA.

JACKSON and CHILDS arrived in Moscow on January 17, 1959. There was a large delegation at the airport to meet CARDENAS and another delegation to meet JACKSON and CHILDS. ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG and GEORGE MORRIS, who had just arrived in Moscow from Czechoslovakia on the morning of January 17, 1959, were at the airport, along with NIKOLAI KOSTOVETS and ALEXAI GRECHENCO (ph), of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU. They were also accompanied by YURI VICTOROVICH (ph), a translator.

The American delegation left the airport in two curtained cars. GRECHENCO, CHILDS, and VICTOROVICH were in one car, and KOSTOVETS, JACKSON, MORRIS, and TRACHTENBERG were in the other car. They were taken to the third entrance at 9 Gorki Street. This entrance is guarded. JACKSON and CHILDS were assigned to Apartment #33 on the fifth floor. TRACHTENBERG and his wife had been in Apartment #32 since New Year's Eve. MORRIS had joined the TRACHTENBERGS on January 17, 1959.

On January 18, 1959, TRACHTENBERG and his wife and MORRIS were moved to the Sovetskaya Hotel. They were given luxurious rooms in the hotel. A woman translator was assigned to TRACHTENBERG and MORRIS, both of whom speak Russian. ALEXAI GRECHENCO was assigned to JACKSON and CHILDS.

When KOSTOVETS was asked where most of the delegates of the other Communist Parties were staying, he replied that most of the delegates from the fraternal Communist Parties were being housed in the Kremlin. While it would be more convenient if you stayed there, it might create problems if some correspondents found out about it. So, if you agree, we think that it would be inadvisable for you to stay in the Kremlin.

NIKOLAI KOSTOVETS asked who were the official delegates to the 21st Congress of the CPSU from the Communist Party - USA. He was told JACKSON and CHILDS were the official delegates, but that there should be no publicity for CHILDS.

of CHILDS was not returned until the day before he was to leave Russia. Without a passport, one cannot move around the Soviet Union. When the passport of CHILDS was returned, it was not stamped so as to indicate that he had been in the Soviet Union. No reason was given for this. By way of comment, it might be that they are playing safe because CHILDS has some knowledge of the secret work of the CPSU. It might also be that they thought that if CHILDS has to travel in countries in South America, it would be better if his passport did not show that he had visited Russia. Therefore, the passport of CHILDS shows that during the time he was actually in Russia, he was in Czechoslovakia.

Problem of CHARLIE LOMAN

On January 18, 1959, NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS came to the apartment of JACKSON and CHILDS in order to discuss CHARLIE LOMAN. He said that LOMAN was in Moscow and had asked to attend the 21st Congress of the CPSU. JACKSON and CHILDS said that they thought that LOMAN had left the United States to go to Accra and to the Cameroons. The Russians did not know that the State Committee of the New York Communist Party District removed LOMAN from all posts and that this action had been endorsed by the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party - USA. MOSTOVETS asked what they should do about LOMAN. CHILDS and JACKSON said they thought he should go home.

Later, ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG saw LOMAN in a theatre and told LOMAN that he thought that LOMAN should go home.

Subsequently, it was agreed that JACKSON would go to see LOMAN. MOSTOVETS went with JACKSON to see LOMAN, but MOSTOVETS did not participate in the discussion. JACKSON told LOMAN that he should go home or otherwise he might be expelled from the Communist Party. LOMAN had prepared a statement attacking the leadership of the Communist Party - USA, and said he wanted to present the viewpoint of the real leadership of the Communist Party in the United States. LOMAN called JACKSON a Negro Simon Legree who was using a whip to send him back to the chain gang.

In still another conversation, NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS asked JACKSON and CHILDS what should be done about LOMAN. He was told that the Russians had to get LOMAN out of Russia, otherwise he would spread factionalism. MOSTOVETS then told LOMAN that he had to leave Russia and that if he were a disciplined Party member, he would leave without trouble.

arrogant fashion. The Russians agreed that in the future they would ask the Communist Party - USA leadership about persons coming to Russia ostensibly as representatives of the leadership of the Party.

Problem of PAUL NOVICK and the Jewish Question

Also on January 18, 1959, NIKOLAI KOSTOVETS came back to the apartment of JACKSON and CHILDS. He was very much excited about the problem of PAUL NOVICK. NOVICK, who was in Russia as a guest of the "Literary Gazette", had said that there is a Jewish question in the Soviet Union. KOSTOVETS said, As far as we are concerned, there is no Jewish question in the Soviet Union. KOSTOVETS said, We rehabilitated those Jews who were wronged. Injustices were righted. NOVICK is acting for Zionist imperialists. Wherever NOVICK goes in the Soviet Union, he tries to find out how many Jews are in a factory, how they are being treated, etc. Then KOSTOVETS said, NOVICK will return to Moscow from Leningrad tomorrow. We want him to go home.

It was agreed that TRACHTENBERG would talk to NOVICK. TRACHTENBERG hinted to NOVICK that if NOVICK did not change his ways, if he did not see that the Seven-Year Plan is a wonderful advance to Communism, if he kept on probing the Jewish question, then he might outlive his welcome in the U.S.S.R.

NOVICK said that he had attended a New Year's Eve reception in the Kremlin, at which PAUL ROBESON was the honored guest. ROBESON sang some songs, including some in Jewish. In the account of this reception in the newspapers, the Russians neglected to state that ROBESON sang songs in the Jewish language. Incidentally, NOVICK talked about this and his comments got back to the Russian leadership.

MORRIS CHILDS suggested that NOVICK be asked to write a statement on his tour of Russia up to this time.

NOVICK wrote a statement, in which he outlined his reasons for coming to Russia. He said that he saw tremendous developments in the Soviet Union and that he wanted to report them. He said that he wanted to answer the Zionists and the East side press of New York City, such as "Jewish Forward" and "Jewish Daily". He said he was only trying to answer those who slander the Soviet Union and he wanted to stay in Russia until the first part of March, 1959, in order to attend the Sholem Aleichem

CHILDS, JACKSON and TRACHTENBERG all met with NOVICK, who was staying at the Leningrad Hotel in Moscow. NOVICK charged that MANDEL, TERMAN does not know anything about the Jewish question in Russia. He said TERMAN does not speak Yiddish. NOVICK said he saw no Jewish newspapers in Russia. He saw no Jewish magazines in Russia. He saw no Jewish intellectual circles in Russia. He stated that some Jewish writers cannot get their works translated. He complained that the Jewish language is not used in Russia. He said the only Jewish culture he saw in Moscow was in a synagogue. He said that he found books in Moscow which attacked Israel and contained an implied Semitic attack. He said the authors quoted LENIN in defense of their policy.

NOVICK asked if he should go to Birobidzhan. He was advised not to do so. He said that the free press in Paris and the Buenos Aires Jewish newspapers were publishing his articles about Russia, and that they had asked him to find out about Jewish problems in Russia.

CHILDS, JACKSON, and TRACHTENBERG told NOVICK that if he did not change his viewpoint, he would not get permission from the Russians to visit the other cities he wanted to see. He was persuaded to re-write his statement and to acknowledge that he might have been placing too much emphasis on the Jewish question.

Subsequently, ALEXAI GRENCHENCO said that if permission for NOVICK to continue his tour of Russia might help the Communist Party - USA, then they would see what they could do about it. Finally, after one week in Moscow, the Russians renewed NOVICK's visa, and the "Literary Gazette", at the request of the Central Committee of the CPSU, continued as his official host.

Later, KOSTOVETS told CHILDS that when NOVICK arrived in Minsk and White Russia, the CPSU leadership there would not meet with him. KOSTOVETS said that they would have expelled NOVICK from Russia, but figured that it would harm the Communist Party - USA.

In a later conversation with SAMUEL MIKUNIS, of the Communist Party of Israel, he told CHILDS that he had talked with NOVICK, and NOVICK had said he planned to visit Israel. CHILDS asked MIKUNIS to try to set NOVICK straight on the Jewish question.

By way of comment, NOVICK was a big problem for the

really wanted to get rid of NOVIK.

It should be noted that the Russians issued a postage stamp containing the likeness of SHOLEM ALEICHEM. They said that they are publishing 300,000 copies of his works in the Jewish language. They were holding celebrations throughout Russia in his honor. It is believed that all of this was being done in an attempt to get around the Jewish question.

PS-110F-EDIS

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SEARCH
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4/8/51

WCA [signature]

CG 5824-S*, on 3/6/59, made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING, for photostating, a letter addressed "To Comrade James Jackson and the American Communist Delegation in Moscow", and signed "Anna Louise Strong". The letter is dated 2/6/59, and has a return address as follows: The Aichun Hotel, Canton, China.

One photostat copy of this letter is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division. The Chicago copy is located in Chicago file 134-46-Sub-B-1A41.

CG 5824-S* advised that ANNA LOUISE STRONG had first sent a cable to the Communist Party - USA delegation in Moscow. In the cable, she stated that this letter was being sent.

CG 5824-S* stated that in his opinion, the following sentence in paragraph 3, page 1, "I think it very important that somebody come here soon who then goes back to the USA to organize contacts", means that STRONG would like to see someone similar to herself come to China. This person would then return to the United States and organize prominent individuals and/or Communist sympathizers for the purpose of getting them to support Red China.

CG 5824-S* does not know the identity of the friend of STRONG referred to in paragraph 3, page 1.

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
 1 - New York (100-134637) (encl. 1)
 1 - Chicago

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Approved: RDA/ [signature]
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 APR 1 1959

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 DATE 7-19-90 BY SP4 BTB-JMB

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CG 134-46 (Sub B)

CG 5824-S* commented that STRONG appears to be more partial to the Chinese than to the Russians, as indicated in her comments on page 1, paragraph 4.

CG 5824-S* does not know the Americans referred to in paragraph 1, page 2.

CG 5824-S* advised that while JAMES JACKSON did not plan to visit ANNA LOUISE STRONG in China, it is possible that both JACKSON and TRACHTENBERG did visit with her.

CG 5824-S* advised on 3/18/59 that he had exhibited STRONG's letter to EUGENE DENNIS on 3/13/59, and DENNIS all but ignored it.

On 3/19/59, CG 5824-S* advised that he had observed an article in the 3/14/59, issue of "Pravda". This article indicated that MAO Tse-tung had a reception for an American delegation. The only names mentioned were ANNA LOUISE STRONG, WILLIAM E.B. DU BOIS, and his wife. In the opinion of CG 5824-S*, undoubtedly JAMES JACKSON and ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG or both attended this reception.

AUERBACH

- 2 -

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

I am writing this from a health resort near Canton, to which I

came two weeks ago for a month's rest and also to finish the booklet on the Chinese People's Communes, which will be simultaneously published by New Century ((probably under imprint of New World Review or Far Eastern Committee, and also by the press in Peking for distribution in Asia and the Middle East. Reading this morning in the press of Jackson's speech in Moscow, I learned at least the name of one US delegate and therefore write.

First of all, you should know--if you do not, --that Foster's letter to Mao Tse-tung was published here widely---a long one taking more than half a newspaper page in a land where newsprint is in short supply because of the terrific demand (almost every commune now makes local paper for its needs), and I ask that you send Foster my greetings....Second, it was stated around Peking before I left that Dr Dubois and Eslanda will be coming here: I hope this is true..Third, it was also stated that Maud Russell was coming but nobody seems to know whether she plans to come at once or not till October, and whether she plans to stay a long time or merely make contacts.

Once I am writing to tell you: 1) that I think it very important that somebody come here soon who then goes back to the USA to organize contacts. and 2) that this can be done without losing passport, if it is done without publicity. A friend of mine came with me, travelled six weeks with me and went back by plane to Montreal and ordinary train to New York, and had no trouble whatever. However, if and when this friend by ~~text~~ publishing of lecturing should reveal previous presence here, trouble might arise.. On this you know better than I: rumor says Nearing is "under house arrest" for having come to China, but since we do not have "house arrest" in the USA, I should be interested to know what did occur. This is only one example of the lack of communication between the countries..

The reason for sending someone here, who then goes back is that some way should be built whereby information flows easily from here to the USA.

I have sent already 35 articles, total of over 200 pages..Of these perhaps 7 did not arrive--checking is hard--while the Guardian used some, and others still look for a publisher....Personal letters usually get through but not always...Printed matter seldom goes through from here. Seldom this country produces a lot of good photos and motion pictures which would be terrific in the USA....Their style is more adapted to the American mind than the Russian films ever were...~~Theixxpeasantix~~ I saw last night a film, full-length, called "County Secretary", about how a commune grew, whose peasant humor is right down the American alley.. technique of movies is professional, a...and very good.

in all forms. But I have a personal present idea, for what it is worth, is this....I myself plan to stay on in China, ~~xxxx~~ until such time as I can return for lectures to the USA and again return here...This will not be soon but possibly an opportunity may develop after the 1960 elections if the Republicans are soundly beaten. This depends on the nature of their defeat....Meantime I am ready to give all my time here to gathering and sending material of all sorts either to Maud's Far Eastern Committee or to whatever new organization supercedes it...I shall be living in Peking care of the Chinese Peace Committee---this is enough address---where I shall have both living and office space and as much secretarial help as needed. If it seems best, I may openly form connections with ALL Americans living in China--like [redacted] Joan Hintop, [redacted] etc...and also with all Chinese who once lived in the USA...much wider...for the purpose of gathering information and writing letters to the USA... These matters must still be discussed both with you and with Chinese friends..I mention them only to show possibilities.

At the American end my idea--also subject to discussion--is that Maud's organization be built up: that it become official publisher of my Commune book, that it prga nize a small, but important delegation to the Tenth Anniversary here next October, of some five or so well known people who --unlike previous visitors, would all go home in a body, land at La Guardia to be met by their lawyer, where they would refuse to give up their passports...That this would llead to a public legal struggle on the question of the American peoples right to know about China,This American right.....should become the center of a fight culminating in the 1960 elections, and should try to enlist as much of the democratic party as possible, on the sole issue of the interference with American rights... illegal postal interference, illegal removal of passports.....In order to enlist people like Eleanor Roosevelt, Pearl Buck, and others, this fight should be another a much wider organization which should take NO ST ND on questions of recognizing Peking, UN membership or China's right to Taiwan, but ONLY the American people's right to know and gather facts.

Whether or not any of the above ideas seem valid, I would be very glad of the chance to talk plans over with you or somebody from the USA... You can reach me care Peace Committee.. You can get even quicker result by writing not to me but to Liao Chung-chih, vice chairman of the Peace Committee, who is aware of all my plans,..and ask him to wire me. Anyway good luck, and let us establish contacts as fast and as stable as we can, Yours,

James Lowell Strong

I plan to make Peking my center of work for life, but to go and come from the USA when this is possible.

Mr. Trotter.
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy.

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report received from CG 5824-S* by SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer [redacted] on March 9, 1959. This report deals with a meeting between the Communist Party - USA delegates to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and delegates from the Communist Party of Panama. This meeting was held in Moscow, Russia, on February 15, 1959.

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DATE 7-19-00 BY SP4B/A-MCB
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3 - Bureau (Encls. 3) - 1cc retained
1 - New York (100-434637) (SOLO) (Encl. 1)
1 - Chicago

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MAR 19 1959

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3-26-59

WCT: eld/mbs

Approved:

RDA/Cery

Sent

Per

INT. SEC.

55 APR 1 1959 Special Agent in Charge

After the meeting with the Guatemalan Communist Party delegation on February 15, 1959, the Communist Party - USA delegates to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) met on the same day and in the same vicinity with the delegation from the Communist Party of Panama. The following were present at this meeting:

JAMES JACKSON; MORRIS CHILDS; SEMA KUZNETSOV, of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU); a Spanish-Russian translator; HUGO VICTOR (HUGO ALEJANDRO VICTOR ESCALA), Chairman of the Communist Party of Panama; the Organization Secretary of the Communist Party of Panama (Possibly JOSE RAFAEL MILL SANCHEZ). He is white.

HUGO VICTOR is a Negro and he speaks English. While he is supposed to be some kind of an engineer, he said that he now is a salesman of supplies for draftsmen. He mentioned that he has been fired from a number of positions. The Organization Secretary of the Communist Party of Panama said that he comes from a wealthy family, but that his family will have nothing to do with him at the present time.

Remarks of HUGO VICTOR

After commenting that a few years ago he sent some letters to the "Daily Worker" and received no reply, VICTOR stated that during the years 1943-1950 there were some organized trade unions in the Canal Zone which were controlled by the Left. He said that the United States Government and the Panamanian Government smashed these trade unions and deported some of the trade union organizers. In this regard, he mentioned BROCKY (ph), RICHARDSON, and SASH. VICTOR said that NICHOLAS SALERNO (ph) was the General Secretary of the Communist Party at that time. He was expelled in 1951. VICTOR said that he was a homosexual, an opportunist and a sectarian.

Continuing, VICTOR said that some Americans tried to contact the Communist Party in Panama, but were ignored because it was felt that they must have been agents of the F.B.I. He said that the CP-USA and the CP of Panama have some common problems in the Canal Zone because the American workers in Panama

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DATE 7-19-01 BY SP4 BJS/MLB - 4966318

100-428091-2114
- 1 - CLOSURE

gold system and a silver system. Americans are on the gold roll. A Panamanian carpenter will receive 50¢ an hour, while an American carpenter will get \$2.50 on the same job.

VICTOR said that there are two labor organizations in the Canal Zone and both of them are affiliated with the AFL-CIO. One is made up of civil employees of the Canal and Panama City. The other consists of employees of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. While they have an international representative in these unions, the Communists do not have any positions in the unions. VICTOR said, our people are systematically expelled and persecuted.

Then VICTOR said that the Communist Party sometimes participates in elections in one form or another, but those who sign our list are discriminated against and are frightened and terrorized by both governments. Therefore, the Communist Party advanced in Panama is limited. The CP in Panama is illegal. VICTOR said that he is the President, and RAFAEL HILL is the Organization Secretary of the CP of Panama. FELIX DIXON is in charge of trade union work. RICARDO FERRERA (ph) is in charge of youth matters. FRANCISCO PANAMARIO (ph) is a member of the Central Committee. He said that in all, there are six members on the Central Committee of the CP of Panama. (He only named five.) He said they receive a little mail from the CP-USA, but it is usually opened.

Then VICTOR said that during the period of McCarthyism, there was a lot of fear in Panama and quite a few desertions from the Party. The Party has no full time functionaries. Their so-called Secretary works in a restaurant.

Concerning Panama, VICTOR said that President ERNESTO DE LA GUARDIA is anti-imperialist. The Panama Canal is the main industry in Panama. Panama supplies labor to this main industry. The West Indians who immigrate to Panama are used as mercenaries. They are used to lower wages. They are the only group which speaks English.

Then he said that the standards of living have risen since World War II. Immediately after the war, there was some decline and very little purchasing power. While Panama used to import a lot of material, it is now compelled to produce some of its own goods. Panama is producing food, oil, spices, and cement. The production of cement has caused a change in the structure of the economy. It created a national bourgeoisie in Panama. He said that the teachers and the students are an important factor in the movement for freedom.

that this is a reactionary treaty and is no good. Some of the native bourgeoisie got a little out of the treaty, but very little. The United States retains its military bases for twenty years. DALON was a traitor because he gave the United States rights to construct strategic highways. He said that no matter how bad the treaty is, even it is being violated by the United States. The wages are not equal, even though they are supposed to be. There are also other violations of the treaty. The trouble is that there are very few trade unions composed of Panamanians who will fight these unequal standards.

VICTOR said that the population of Panama was one million in 1953. Of those, 250,000 are supposed to be gainfully employed, but actually only 100,000 have jobs. Of those, 12,000 work on the banana plantations.

He said that the Communist Party was originally organized in 1932, but was dissolved in September, 1943. While they were supposed to have created a new mass Party, in December, 1943, the Party was re-established as a people's party, with a low ideological level.

Then VICTOR said that at the time Egypt seized the Suez Canal, a certain spark of national independence was witnessed in Panama, too. A national feeling developed -- an anti-imperialist feeling. He said that there are two major parties in Panama, but there is no progressive party. Therefore, the people look upon the students as the vanguard and the students are the most militant forces in Panama. The chief force in Panama is the National Guard. Whoever controls the National Guard controls political power. They determine everything because they have arms.

VICTOR said that the Communist Party is working for the creation of a national front against United States imperialism. Then he made an appeal to the Communist Party - USA to begin to develop an outlook regarding Panama and to develop a line on the problems facing the workers of Panama.

He talked about the need for contact and communications with the CP-USA. He said that sometimes people from the United States come down to Panama and claim to be Communist Party members. They pretend to give help. The Communist Party of Panama has rejected all such conversations and contacts. Therefore, he requested that when the CP-USA works out a line on Panama and

CP-USA on CP-USA stationery and signed by the leadership of the Party. Then the CP of Panama will recognize this person as a representative of the American CP and will engage in discussions.

The CP-USA delegates promised VICTOR that the CP-USA will re-establish contact with the CP of Panama and that the delegates will discuss some of the problems of the CP of Panama in a meeting of the National Committee of the CP-USA. They also promised that the CP-USA will start to take a greater interest in the problems of Panama.

By way of comment, it would appear that the CP of Panama has only a corporal's guard; however, it is in a very strategic spot where there is some bitter anti-United States feeling.

SUBJECT

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DATE 7-19-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB

McGuire
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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Office
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Gandy

Internal Security - Communist #906318

During the course of his recent trip to the Soviet Union, CG 5824-S along with James Jackson had occasion to meet with functionaries of the Communist Party (CP) of Panama, who were also in Moscow as delegates to the Soviet 21st Congress.

Panama 1958 Hugo Victor, chairman of the CP of Panama, stated that the CPUSA and the CP of Panama have some common problems in the Canal Zone since the American workers in Panama have special privileges while the other workers are discriminated against. He stated that there are two labor organizations in the Canal Zone, both of which are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations. One consists of civil employees while the other is made up of employees of Army, Navy and Air Force. He continued that while the Party in Panama has an international representative in these unions, communists do not have any positions in the unions. According to Victor, the Party members in Panama are systematically expelled and persecuted.

Victor said that the CP was originally organized in Panama in 1932 but was dissolved in September, 1943. He said that while they were supposed to have created a new mass party in December, 1943, the CP was re-established as a people's party with a low ideological level. He continued that at the time Egypt seized the Suez Canal, a certain spark of national independence was also witnessed in Panama. At this time a nationalist and anti-imperialist feeling developed. He stated that while there are two major parties in Panama, there is no progressive party; therefore, the people look upon the students as the vanguard and these students are the most militant forces in Panama. He continued that the chief force in Panama is the National Guard and whoever controls it controls political power.

Victor continued that the Party in Panama sometimes participates in elections in one form or another but those people who sign the Party list are discriminated against and are frightened and terrorized by the Government of Panama as well as that of the United States. As a result, the CP advance in Panama is limited.

100-428091

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Little
- 1 - Mr. Thornton

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Signature: W
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According to Victor, the Party in Panama is working for the creation of a national front against United States imperialism. He appealed to the CPUSA to begin to develop an outlook regarding Panama and to develop a line on the problems facing the workers of Panama. He talked about the need for contact and communications with the CPUSA. He was promised by the American representatives that the CPUSA will re-establish contact with the CP of Panama and that some of the problems of the Party in Panama will be discussed at a meeting of the national committee of the CPUSA. He was also promised that the CPUSA will start to take a greater interest in the problems of Panama.

According to CG 5824-S, it appears that the CP of Panama is very small in size; however, it is in a very strategic spot where there is some bitter anti-United States feeling.

RECOMMENDATION:

While the foregoing information is certainly of interest to Army intelligence, which has the primary responsibility in the Canal Zone, it is felt that any dissemination at this time may possibly endanger our informant's security. Upon the return of Jackson and other Party functionaries from Moscow, we will then consider dissemination of this information to Army intelligence.

WCT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/10/59; and re New York airtel dated 3/16/59.

On 3/24/59, SA JOHN E. KEATING exhibited to CG 5824-S* the five photographs of BORIS NIKOLAEVICH IVANOV, Second Secretary of the Russian delegation to the United Nations, which were enclosed in referenced New York airtel.

CG 5824-S* advised that IVANOV is not identical with the member of the Secret Service of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with whom he met in Moscow on 2/23/59.

AUERBACH

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- 3 - Bureau
 1 - New York
 1 - Chicago

(100-134637) DATE 7-19-00 BY SP4 BJA/HUB

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100-428091-216

11 MAR 30 1959

Approved: POA/Cx

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

APR 1 1959

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report received from CG 5824-S* on 3/9/59 by SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer [redacted]. This report deals with a meeting of the Communist Party - USA delegation to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with District functionaries of the Baumanski (ph) District of Moscow, Russia.

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3 - Bureau (Encls. 3)
 1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1)
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Approved: [Signature]

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Per

55 APR 1 1959 Special Agent in Charge

On February 18, 1959, the District functionaries of the Baumanski (pa) District of Russia were holding a meeting. About 1,200 "propagandists" were in attendance at this meeting. These included functionaries of all sorts -- editors of shop papers, people who discuss the problems of other Party members, etc. They were holding a seminar of several days duration. This seminar was on the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. They had asked the Central Committee of the CPSU to send the American delegation to the 21st Congress of the CPSU to this seminar.

At approximately 11:00 A.M. on February 18, 1959, JAMES JACKSON and MORRIS CHILDS went to the Baumanski District. They were met by (FNU) IGORETCHEV (ph), who is the First Secretary of the Baumanski District, and by (FNU) SVESHENIKOFF, who is the person in charge of agitation and propaganda for this district. The meeting was being held in the Palace of Labor, which is operated by the chauffeurs of the Baumanski District of Moscow.

Before entering the meeting, JACKSON and CHILDS talked with IGORETCHEV in an outer office. IGORETCHEV explained the composition of the Baumanski District. He stated that it is primarily a workers district. In 1905, the workers in this district fought in the revolution. There were also some sharp fights in this district in 1917.

IGORETCHEV said that at the present time there are 250,000 people in this district. Of this total, 30,000 are Communist Party members, and 50,000 are members of the Young Communist League. The Party units are organized chiefly on a territorial basis, but there are also industrial organizations inasmuch as there are many industries in this district. The territorial breakdown includes neighborhood organizations. He stated that this district has changed considerably in recent years. It now contains a good number of the schools and scientific institutions of Moscow. For example, there are fifty scientific planning institutions in the Baumanski District. These institutions are for the purpose of national planning, not just for local planning. The district has twelve higher educational institutions, with 70,000 students, including some evening students. Located in the district is the very famous Baumanski High School. This is a

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Next, IGORETCHEV said that the Moscow Building Engineers Institute is located in the Baumanski District. He pointed out that in addition to the population of the district, 230,000 people from other Moscow areas study and/or work in this district. He said that some of the largest power stations in Russia, such as the Stalingrad Electric Power Station, were planned in the scientific planning institutions in the Baumanski District.

After this discussion, IGORETCHEV ushered JACKSON and CHILDS into the meeting to a musical fanfare. IGORETCHEV was the Chairman of the meeting, and YURI VICTOROVICH (ph) served as the translator. JACKSON and CHILDS sat on the speakers platform and were introduced by IGORETCHEV.

JACKSON delivered a speech, in which he talked about the horrible economic conditions in the United States.

Most of the questions from the floor dealt with living conditions in the United States. JACKSON stated that the average wage in industry in the United States is \$30 a week, but that from one-fourth to one-third of this salary is expended on rent. Perhaps another 30% is spent for food. There is no free medical care in the United States. The workers buy on the installment plan and are in debt all the time. Asked what happens if the workers are unemployed, JACKSON replied that they only get unemployment insurance for 26 weeks. After that, the workers in the United States either starve or go on charity.

Other questions dealt with the current developments in the Communist Party - USA. JACKSON explained the CP-USA had fought and defeated the revisionists. He said that the CP-USA is subject to police terror, but despite this and despite the machinations of the revisionists and the sectarians, the CP-USA has survived.

After JACKSON concluded his speech and the question and answer period, MORRIS CHILDS was asked to speak, and he spoke for about five minutes. JACKSON and CHILDS received a large ovation and were presented with gifts, such as a book on Moscow, a piece of tapestry, fancy pins, etc. The meeting, which had lasted for about one and one-half hours, was then concluded. After the meeting, food was brought from a factory kitchen and dinner was served. During dinner, a woman reporter from one of the scientific or economic journals published in the Baumanski District and circulated in the USSR, interviewed JACKSON. JACKSON answered some

said he preferred not to be interviewed. During dinner, no hard liquor was served, but Georgian and Muscatel wine was available.

After dinner, JACKSON and CHILDS, surrounded by a large, enthusiastic crowd, were escorted to their car.

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report received from CG 5824-S* on 3/20/59 by SA JOHN E. KEATING. This report concerns a speech made by MORRIS CHILDS at a military academy in Moscow, Russia.

AUERBACH

③ - Bureau (Encl. 3) *RECEIVED*
 1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1)
 1 - Chicago (100-134637) (Encl. 1)

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*Check with Thornton
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23 MAR 30 1959

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DATE 7-19-00 BY SP4 BJA-MCB

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Special Agent in Charge

During the time MORRIS CHILDS was in Moscow, he was invited to speak at a military academy in Moscow, Russia. This academy is housed in the former palace of Catherine II. CHILDS was accompanied to the academy by SEMA KUZNETSOV, of the International department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCPSU). The head of this academy is Marshal ROTHISKOV (ph).

ROTHISKOV - per child letter 5/12/59
 ROTHISKOV told CHILDS that while 95% of the students in the academy are Russian, there were also students from Czechoslovakia and Poland in attendance. ROTHISKOV said that there were no cadets at the academy. The students are all officers who have a high degree of political understanding. He also stated that most of the members of the staff of the academy have a Ph.D, and no member of the staff has less than a Masters Degree.

CHILDS gave a brief speech in which he touched upon the inner situation in the Communist Party - USA, and economic conditions in the United States, such as the average wage of industrial workers, provisions for unemployment compensation, etc.

During a question and answer period, CHILDS was asked for his opinion as to whether there will be a war based on current international developments.

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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report received from CG 5824-S* on March 9, 1959, by SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer [redacted]. This report contains information concerning additional activities of MORRIS CHILDS in Czechoslovakia on the return trip from Moscow, Russia, to the United States.

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Approved: RDA/Cry
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 APR 6 1959

Short Tour of Czechoslovakia

On or about February 23, 1950, MORRIS CHILDS was taken on a short trip from Prague, Czechoslovakia, by a Czechoslovakian translator, whose identity cannot be recalled, and a chauffeur in a Tatra (ph) automobile. They went to Pilsen and while there, visited a brewery and the Skoda (ph) Works. The Communist Party Secretary in Pilsen complained that Augsburg, Germany, television and radio stations were beaming programs into Czechoslovakia. He said that they are building a larger television station in Pilsen in order to beam programs into Germany.

From Pilsen, they went through the old Sudeten Land. In this area, there were many run-down and deserted houses. The Czechoslovakian translator stated that two million Germans emigrated from this area and they have not yet succeeded in moving enough Czechoslovakians into this area in order to replace the two million Germans. He stated that there are probably a quarter of a million Germans remaining in the area, but they had to be removed from the border and scattered. As a result, the farmlands are neglected.

CHILDS and the translator also went to the Karlovy Vary and Mariánské Lázně spas and stopped at the Kocoua (ph) Hotel. The impression received was that the Czechoslovakians live fairly well, even though they have to import a lot of food.

CHILDS and the translator also travelled along the Czech-German border. The translator said, Don't be surprised if you see border police. We have to be on the alert all the time since we do not know the intentions of the United States imperialists. Tank battalions were in existence.

The Czechoslovakian translator and CHILDS returned to Prague about 9:30 in the evening.

Meeting with ALDRICH KADERKA, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia

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DATE 7-19-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB

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On the next day, CHILDS met with ALDRICH KADERKA, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. This meeting lasted for about one and one-half hours and was held in the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Communist Party

ENCLOSURE

JAMES JACKSON had told CHILDS that WILLIAM L. PATTERSON and his wife want to visit Czechoslovakia. JACKSON asked CHILDS to discuss this with the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. KADERKA told CHILDS that he was sure that PATTERSON and his wife will be welcomed in Czechoslovakia. During this discussion, it was agreed that HARRY HAYWOOD, who at one time had visited Czechoslovakia, will no longer be welcomed in Czechoslovakia. KADERKA wanted CHILDS to provide him with a list of former prominent members of the Communist Party - USA who are no longer in the Party. CHILDS gave KADERKA such a list.

In discussing Czechoslovakia, KADERKA said that they still retain the workers militia, which took over in 1948, as an auxiliary to the armed forces. He said that they are moving slowly in Czechoslovakia. They are not forcing certain things, such as collectivization of farms. Farm payment is still based on systems which have been abolished in most Communist countries.

Next, KADERKA discussed the youth. He said that they had heard that the Communist Party - USA was going to form a new Marxist youth organization and he wondered how the Communist Party - USA could do it. He said that they do not have a Young Communist League in Czechoslovakia. They do have a Czechoslovakian Federation of Youth. They are not going to force anything on the youth. They are developing in the youth a patriotic spirit and a loyalty to socialism in Czechoslovakia. They are not emphasizing Marxism-Leninism, as such. Later, some of the youth can go to school and be trained in Marxism-Leninism. He said that there are certain specific features and certain national peculiarities which they have to take into consideration. He did state that they are now forming a new children's organization so that from childhood on they can train the youth in the ways of socialism. This new organization differs from the Young Pioneers. The age limits are not so defined as in the Young Pioneers.

KADERKA said that in Czechoslovakia they have restored some cathedrals, churches, and synagoges, in order to convince the people that they do not wish to harm them.

Meeting with (FNU) DVORAK (ph), Czechoslovakian Ambassador to Russia

On the plane from Moscow to Prague, CHILDS had met

He commented that there is now more economic co-operation between Socialist countries than ever before. He said that this was the reason he was assigned as the Ambassador to Moscow. He stated that economic experts and people who have a knowledge of trade are needed in the diplomatic corps.

Comments

It was learned that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia was holding a meeting during the weekend of February 23 - March 1, 1959. This probably accounted for the fact that CHILDS only met with one member of the Central Committee.

One is impressed with the differences between Russia and Czechoslovakia. The Czechoslovakians have many fine cafes and restaurants. They participate in sports on a large scale. They talked about the role they are playing in the industrial development of backward countries. They are operating their own airline, even though their jets are Russian-made. They have direct flights to Egypt. They are manufacturing machines and machine tools. They are doing a lot of rebuilding. The only criticism heard of America was that the Americans had bombed many of their factories during World War II.

It was noted that many people in Czechoslovakia attend places of worship on Sunday. While the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is one of the most loyal Parties to the Soviet Union, the CP of Czechoslovakia and the CPSU differ in many respects. This may be accounted for by the differences in the populations of the two countries. The CP of Czechoslovakia is not in a hurry to reach socialism. While the Czechoslovakians have extreme national pride, KADERKA said that the people are beginning to see that socialism is not contrary to their past mode of living.

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

WC Sullivan

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report received from CG 5824-S* by SA JOHN E. KEATING on March 6, 1959. This report deals with activities in Moscow, Russia, prior to the opening of the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and additional comments on the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

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DATE 7-19-00 BY SP4B JA-MLB

AUERBACH

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 1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (Encl. 1)
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Special Agent in Charge

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55 APR 1 1959

W. C. Sullivan
 INC. SEC.

Activities in Moscow prior to the Opening
of the 21st Congress of the CPSU

During the period from January 17, 1959 to the opening of the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) on January 27, 1959, MORRIS CHILDS and JAMES JACKSON were busy with other matters in addition to the problems of CHARLIE LOMAN and PAUL NOVICK, which have been described elsewhere.

NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS and ALEXAI GRECHENKO (ph) asked JACKSON to write an article for "Pravda" concerning the economic and political situation in the United States. CHILDS assisted JACKSON in the writing of this article. It appeared in the January 26, 1959, No. 26 (14785), issue of "Pravda", on page 5, under the caption "In the Interests of Peace".

During this period, GEORGE MORRIS wrote an article for the Communist Party - SU magazine, "Party Propaganda". It is understood that this article was published and that MORRIS received a sum of money for writing the article. The title of the article and the amount he received are not known.

Prior to the 21st Congress of the CPSU, JACKSON and CHILDS prepared reports for the Central Committee of the CPSU in regard to the current activities of the CP-USA. Also, three letters were addressed to the Central Committee of the CPSU, and these letters contained questions which the CP-USA delegates wanted to discuss with the leadership of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS outlined the agenda for the 21st Congress of the CPSU. He told CHILDS and JACKSON that the heads of the delegations from Parties other than the CPSU might not be allowed more than five minutes for their remarks. He said that JACKSON could make a speech or he could read the "greetings" which the CPSU had received from the CP-USA and which were signed by EUGENE DENNIS and ROBERT THOMPSON. JACKSON and CHILDS read the greetings and decided that while they were adequate, that JACKSON should also make a short speech. JACKSON and CHILDS prepared separate drafts and JACKSON used his own draft.

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DATE 7-19-00 BY SP4 BJA-MLB
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On January 25, 1959, NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS and ALEXAI GRECHENCO came to the apartment where JACKSON and CHILDS were staying and discussed a document containing a thesis on the relationship of Parties. They said that all Parties were being told not to tell the press about this thesis prior to the start of the 21st Congress of the CPSU. JACKSON and CHILDS said that they would tell TRACHTENBERG, but would not tell GEORGE MORRIS. The details of this discussion are being reported elsewhere.

During the pre-Congress discussions with MOSTOVETS and GRECHENCO, it was agreed that ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG would sit with the delegates, but as an honored guest and not as a delegate. He could not speak as a delegate, but was to receive all the other privileges of a delegate as a reward for his services as an old time Communist Party member. It was further agreed that GEORGE MORRIS would be the representative of "The Worker". MORRIS sat in the press gallery to the rear of the hall. Even the Russian press was excluded from the floor of the Congress.

Prior to the Congress, one [] (ph), who is in East Germany, sent a cablegram reflecting that he had communicated with AL RICHMOND in San Francisco and received permission to cover the 21st Congress of the CPSU as a correspondent for the "People's World". JACKSON and CHILDS decided against the sending of an invitation to [] to attend the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

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JACKSON and CHILDS had a private telephone in their apartment. They were advised that they should not give the telephone number to anyone. They were told that if anyone wanted to contact them, it could be done through the Central Committee headquarters. Further, no one could visit the apartment of JACKSON and CHILDS unless previous arrangements were made. Then the persons would usually be accompanied by ALEXAI GRECHENCO, who was with JACKSON and CHILDS until he went to Leningrad for two days with GEORGE MORRIS and some delegates from Latin America. GRECHENCO became ill and was replaced by SEMA KUZNETSOV as JACKSON's and CHILDS' contact.

By way of comment, it is felt that these security measures were taken primarily for the protection of CHILDS and JACKSON.

Additional Comments on the 21st Congress
of the CPSU

The 21st Congress of the CPSU started on January 27, 1959.

credentials would be returned. The credentials for CHILDS were in the name of "KELP". Later, however, his correct name was on the invitation to the banquet, which was the last formal event in connection with the 21st Congress of the CPSU. CHILDS' true name also appeared at the place setting at the banquet.

CHILDS and JACKSON were assigned a chauffeur and a Chika (ph), the newest Russian automobile. This automobile attracted attention on the streets of Moscow.

On the morning of January 27, 1950, NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS suggested that JACKSON and CHILDS should enter the Kremlin through the rear gate, since reporters, photographers and others hang around the front gates. MOSTOVETS said that the heads of delegations from Communist Parties other than the CPSU would be elected to the Presidium for the Congress. Then he said, Remember, you are on Soviet soil. When you say something about your country, it might be misinterpreted. Thus, he was telling JACKSON and CHILDS not to say anything which might cause diplomatic entanglements.

On each morning of the Congress, GRECHENCO ate breakfast with JACKSON and CHILDS, and then rode with them to the Kremlin, which was heavily guarded by security police and plain-clothes men. It was necessary to show a pass to get into the Kremlin and to show the pass again before entering the hall where the Congress was held.

Delegates from the fraternal Parties sat on the extreme right-hand side of the hall as one faced the rostrum, except for those who were elected to the Honorary Presidium for the Congress. They sat on the "stage" and faced the other fraternal delegates.

The delegates from the Communist Party - USA sat in the tenth row. The Chinese, Polish, Czechoslovakian, Rumanian, Korean, and Italian delegates were among those sitting in front of the American delegates. The Italians insisted on taking movies of the Congress.

There may have been some delegates from the "illegal Communist Parties" sitting among the Russian delegates. Representatives from other "illegal Parties" sat in private rooms just off the balconies on each side of the hall.

Practically every major Communist Party or every Communist

national Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, was in charge of making arrangements for the speakers from the other Parties.

The hours of the sessions were from 9:30 A.M. to 2:00 P.M., and from 4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M. The adjournment for lunch was from 2:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. The CP-USA delegates returned to their apartment for lunch. As a rule, there was only one recess at about 11:45 A.M. or at 12:00 Noon. Sandwiches, buffet lunches, wine, beer, tea, coffee, and fruit were available during these recesses. No smoking was allowed during the sessions. The Russian leadership has started a campaign to stop smoking.

At the start of the Congress, one could see the strain as far as the Chinese delegation was concerned. It seemed odd that MAO Tse-tung did not attend the Congress and did not send LIU Shao-chi. He did send CHOU En-lai. During KHRUSHCHEV's speech, there was little applause by CHOU En-lai. One could almost feel the tension. The fact that KHRUSHCHEV emphasized a bond of friendship between Russia and China so frequently illustrated that there was tension between them. It is believed that some of these differences were ironed out before CHOU En-lai spoke.

The major time of the Congress was occupied by the economic and industrial development of Russia for the next seven years. The emphasis was on proceeding into a higher stage of Communism and the eventual abolition of the state organizations. Further, that by 1975 the Russians can live according to the slogan -- From each according to his abilities and to each according to his needs.

The Russians are raising their children in a communal life. They made some leading candidates to the Central Committee go into the remote areas in order to get elected. They are convinced that they will accomplish what they have set out to accomplish in the Seven-Year Plan. Further, that by a synchronizing of economics, they will be able to help other Socialist countries.

There are eight million Communist Party members in the USSR. The CPSU is strongly organized. It has 500,000 candidates for membership. Not just everyone is taken into the CPSU. There are twice as many members in the youth branches of the CPSU as there are in the Party itself.

that 72 Communist Parties were represented. The delegations from the fraternal Communist Parties averaged about three members each. There may have been an additional half dozen or so delegations which were not officially announced.

The Leningrad Party organization furnished each delegate with a little red button containing a cameo of LENIN. Special postage stamps and envelopes were issued for the 21st Congress. Each delegate received cigarettes, cookies, and candy wrapped to indicate that they were packaged for delegates to the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

In the CPSU, there is no higher honor than being elected as a delegate to a Congress of the CPSU, except for being elected to the Central Committee or the Presidium. There were approximately 1,200 Russian delegates at the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

One day the Congress was adjourned early so that the heads of the delegations from the various fraternal Communist Parties could speak at factories in the Moscow area. The next day, under the banner of proletarian internationalism, all the Moscow newspapers carried stories on the visits of the delegations to those factories. Many of the speeches or statements of the delegates appeared in the press. JACKSON's speech at an electric railroad engine shop appeared in "Trud" ("Labor") and "Gudok", the trade union paper for the railroad industry.

Thus, certain speeches were expected from the delegates representing the fraternal Parties. The foreign delegates were used for propaganda purposes. This is repeated as the foreign delegates travel from city to city, in Russia, addressing special meetings in the factories, the city leadership, the Party actives, etc.

While some of the top leaders of the CPSU attacked the "anti-Party group" in their speeches, the Congress was not pre-occupied with this problem. It was handled with finality. It was stated that the anti-Party group was bad, that it was licked, that it now has no following, and presents no problem for the present leadership of the CPSU.

All speeches to the 21st Congress of the CPSU were written. The Russians used the excuse that this was necessary for the simultaneous translations.

is alive, that it rid itself of revisionists and ultra-Leftists, and is engaged in mass struggles on the Negro question, civil rights, and civil liberties, and that it can assert influence on the peace movement.

Each delegate to the 21st Congress of the CPSU, at least from the countries where the Communist Party is not illegal, received many Russian books. Each of the American delegates received at least two dozen books in English and two dozen in Russian. Some of these were translations of the works of MARX and LENIN. Some contained material on the Russian Seven-Year Plan. Some were novels.

EUGENE DENNIS and WILLIAM Z. FOSTER will receive a similar set of books. The Russians said that they will ship extra books to Imported Publications and Products for FOSTER and DENNIS, and agreed to do the same for CHILDS, since he did not want to transport these books from Russia to the United States.

On each day of the Congress, a security man in uniform would deliver to the apartment of JACKSON and CHILDS translations of the previous day's sessions of the 21st Congress, "Pravda", the British "Daily Worker", "Moscow Evening News", and similar publications. A special copy of "Pravda" was issued for the 21st Congress; on the first page it contained a likeness of LENIN in red ink.

EX-136

To: Mr. E. Tamm Bailey
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: "AMERICA"
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The following has been received from a source which has furnished reliable information in the past.

Leading functionaries in the Soviet Union feel that "America" is a very attractive publication and an excellent magazine from a technical point of view. According to these Soviet leaders, the magazine receives wide circulation in the Soviet Union and disappears rapidly from the newsstands. The Soviets, however, are not going to push for more circulation of "America" than they get for "USSR" in the United States. The only criticism that the Soviets made of "America" was that some things in the magazine are pointed too optimistically. As a result, some Russian people are not convinced that the magazine accurately portrays conditions in the United States since they know that there must be some problems here.

The foregoing is furnished for your information and should not be disseminated outside your Department.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4B5A-MLB
ON 7-19-00
#906318

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

of this information could possibly reveal to the Communist Party, USA, the fact that we have high-level coverage therein.

BY COURIER DEL

MAR 27
COMM - FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 74-36684-

86 APR 2 1959

ask

one auto copy 7/21/59

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-19-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB

Tolson _____
Tranter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

#906318

During the course of the recent trip of our informant CG 5824-S to the Soviet Union he, along with other members of the Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA), had occasion to meet with representatives of the Propaganda Section of the Soviet Ministry of Culture. It is noted that the Propaganda Section is responsible for the publication of the magazine "USSR," which is distributed in the United States on a reciprocal basis in return for the Soviets allowing the distribution of the United States magazine "America" in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet officials at this meeting wanted an opinion regarding the effect of Russian short-wave radio broadcasts to the United States. Since none of the CPUSA representatives own a short-wave radio set, they were unable to give an opinion.

FUNCTIONARY

U.S. U.S.S.R

In discussing the above-mentioned magazine "America," one of the CPUSA functionaries, Alexander Trachtenberg, stated that it is not a good magazine. He was in general critical of its makeup and contents. The Soviets disagreed with Trachtenberg, however, and stated that "America" is very attractive and from a technical point of view is an excellent magazine. They continued that "America" circulates and disappears rapidly from the newsstands in Russia. The Soviets continued, however, that they are not going to promote more circulation of "America" than they get for "USSR" in the United States. The only criticism that the Soviets made of "America" was that some things in the magazine are painted too optimistically and rosily. As a result, some Russian people are not convinced that the magazine accurately portrays conditions in the United States since they know that there must be some problems in the United States.

ACTION:

The above information would appear to be of definite interest to State Department since it is firsthand report of the Russian viewpoint regarding the magazine "America." No dissemination of this information is being made at the present time in order not to jeopardize our informant's security. Upon the return of additional CPUSA functionaries to this country, however, consideration will then be given to dissemination.

100-428091

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Thornton

WGT:bba:bas (4)

We should disseminate
AAB

REC-4

100-428091-221

23 MAR 30 1959

WGT/ange/HAS
INAC

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On 3/11/59, seven items were received by SA JOHN E. KEATING from a blind post office box, which had been previously furnished to CG 5824-S*. These items are:

(1) Speech by Comrade N. A. MUKHITDINOV at the 21st Extraordinary Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on 1/30/59.

The following issues of "Daily Review of Soviet Press", published by the Soviet Information Bureau:

(2) Volume V, No. 15 (156), dated 2/5/59. This issue contains the speech by A. I. KIRICHENKO at the Extraordinary 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on 1/31/59.

(3) Vol. V, No. 16 (157), dated 2/5/59. This issue contains the speech by N. M. SHVERNIK at the Extraordinary 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on 2/2/59.

(4) Vol. V, No. 31 (1084), dated 2/5/59. This issue contains the remarks of speakers at the morning session of 2/4/59 of the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. It is noted that during this session, several Communist Party leaders from North and South America spoke.

REC-92

3 - Bureau (Encls. 7)
 1 - New York (100-134637) (Encls. 7)
 1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
 (5)

EX-135

2 MAR 25 1959

US-NOF-EDIS

SEARCH

UPDATE

INDEX

FILE

Approved: *R. De Long*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

55 APR 1 1959

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 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7-19-00 BY SP4BJA-mjs
 # 428091

CG 134-46 (Sub B)

(5) Vol. V, No. 32 (1085), dated 2/6/59. This issue consists primarily of the concluding speech of NIKITA KHRUSHCHOV at the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on 2/5/59.

(6) Vol. V, No. 34 (1087), dated 2/9/59. This issue contains the following items:

"Forward, Along the Leninist Path, to the Victory of Communism"

"Patriotic Initiative of Soviet Girls"

"Statement of USSR Foreign Ministry"

"Further Extension of Economic Co-Operation Between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China"

"Concerning Economic and Technical Co-Operation Between the USSR and the Iraqi Republic"

"Lives of Greek Democrats are Still in Danger"

"In Search of New Ways to Continue 'Cold War'"

(7) Vol. V, No. 21 (162); dated 2/13/59. This issue contains the "Target figure for the economic development of the USSR from 1959 to 1965."

One photostat copy of each of the above seven items is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division. The Chicago copies are located in Chicago file 134-46-Sub-B-1B9.

AUERBACH

- 2 -

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

NY 694-S, on 3/28/59, advised SA [redacted] that on said date JAMES JACKSON came to the informant's home to borrow the latter's car (1953 Ford sedan, dark green, license #Q1112) for a trip to Washington, D.C., beginning on the AM of 3/29/59. JACKSON stated he would drive his family to Washington, D.C. to visit his mother-in-law, and would return probably on 3/30/59 or 3/31/59.

According to JACKSON, he had arrived at Idlewild Airport at 10:30 AM on 3/27/59, via Air France from Paris, and had not been questioned at the airport. He said no one in the CP, USA, was as yet aware of his arrival. He requested that CG 5824-S be advised of his return to the USA, and that there was no immediate need for the Chicago informant to contact him. Chicago was advised telephonically on 3/28/59.

NY 694-S advised also that TIM BUCK, Canadian CP leader, had returned from the 21st Congress in Moscow on 3/25/59.

- ③ - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - NY 100-134637

REC-92

100-428091-223

24 MAR 31 1959

ACB:mfd
(5)

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DATE 7-19-06 BY SP4BJA-MHD

#706318

INT. SEC.

Approved: *[Signature]*

68 APR 3 1959

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

I thought that you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained from one of our informants who traveled to Russia in connection with the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which was held from January 27 to February 5, 1959.

This information is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President, and Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President. In addition a summary of this information is also being furnished to Honorable Christian A. Herter, Under Secretary of State, and Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of the source of our information, it is requested that the contents of this enclosure be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Enclosure

100-3-81

(1) - 100-428091 (Solo)

100-428091-

NOT RECORDED
102 MAR 30 1959

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This communication classified "~~Top Secret~~" since enclosure contains information from extremely high-level informant whose identity would be jeopardized if information disclosed to unauthorized sources. Disclosure of this informant could result in grave damage to national defense.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

WCT:bba
(6)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4B JA-MLB
ON 7-19-00
906318

387
52 MAR 31 1959 TOP SECRET

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report received from CG 5824-S* on 3/10/59 and 3/19/59, by SA JOHN E. KEATING. This report contains additional information concerning V. J. JEROME.

AUERBACH

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 3) - *1 contained in 12+3 wct*
- 1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1)
- 1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
(5)

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DATE 7-19-00 BY SP4DJA-MUB
906318

REC-23

20 APR 1 1959

EX-133

(S) HOF-EDIS

SEARCH

UPDATE

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DELETE

Approved: RDA/cy

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

55 APR 2 1959

V. J. JEROME attempted to mail some miniature bottles of liquor to the United States from Poland, but the post office would not accept them. JEROME gave them to GEORGE MORRIS, with the request that someone from the Communist Party - USA delegation to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union carry them back to the United States and mail them to his

b6
b7C

[redacted] at the following address: [redacted] Street,
Rochester 12, New York.

WRS: [redacted]

MORRIS gave these miniatures to MORRIS CHILDS, since CHILDS was the first CP-USA delegate to return to the United States. It is understood that CHILDS, not wanting to transport these items, gave them away in Moscow.

On March 19, 1950, a postal card was received from V. J. JEROME. It said that he had attended the Congress of the Communist Party of Poland. JEROME gave the following return address:
Głowy Poenta Jemiora, 1 K Warszawa Dom Literatów, Poland.

she is [redacted]
to V. J. Jerome. Her [redacted]

[redacted] is
Jerome's son. See 100-352454-13
WCT

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b7C

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DATE 7-19-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB

906318

100-428091-224
ENCLOSURE

- 1 -

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

W.C. Sullivan

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report received from CG 5824-S* on March 6, 1959, by SA JOHN E. KEATING. This report pertains to an article by BORIS PONOMAREV, head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in the "Kommunist".

cc retained
 1 - Bureau (Encls. 3) - *cc retained*
 1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (Encl. 1)
 1 - Chicago

JEK/kv
 (5)

REC-9

EX-135

24 MAR 24 1959

3 ENCLOSURES
check with Thomson
prior to any dissemination

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 #906318

DIS-NOF-EDIS

SEARCH
 UPDATE
 CREATE
 DELETE

4/6/81

62 APR 9

Approved: *H. DeLoach*
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

The No. 15 issue, Series 1958, of the "Kommunist", contained an article by BORIS PONOMAREV, Head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This article dealt with the international situation and the work of the various Communist Parties in the struggle against revisionism. MORRIS CHILDS and JAMES JACKSON, Communist Party - USA delegates to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, did not know of the existence of this article until they arrived in Moscow during January, 1959. The article contains a section dealing with the Communist Party - USA. It recites how the CP-USA is conducting a fight against revisionism. On page 25, this article has the following sentence:

"The chief revisionists, Gates, Charney and Schneiderman, have openly gone over to the camp of American imperialism."

In the meeting between the CP-USA delegates and representatives of the leadership of the CPSU, JACKSON told PONOMAREV that he should make a correction in this article, since BILL SCHNEIDERMAN cannot be put into the same camp with GATES and CHARNEY. PONOMAREV shrugged off JACKSON's comment, but did say that maybe he will give the editors a correction some day.

Subsequently, in the presence of ALEXAI GRECHENCO (ph), of the International Department of the CCCPSU, and CHILDS, JACKSON wrote a letter to the Editor of the "Kommunist". Later, JACKSON told CHILDS that he received the impression that ALEXAI GRECHENCO did not like the contents of JACKSON's letter. However, CHILDS agreed with JACKSON that in order to avoid criticism in the CP-USA, it was necessary to show that JACKSON and/or CHILDS had taken some official action in regard to this article. Just prior to leaving Moscow for China, JACKSON left his letter with CHILDS and told CHILDS to take whatever action he thought best. CHILDS re-wrote JACKSON's letter and submitted it to the International Department of the CCCPSU. The following is the text of JACKSON's letter:

"Editor
"The Kommunist
"Moscow, USSR

"Dear Comrade:

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DATE 7-19-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB

#906318

100-428091-225
-1-

foundary on the new stage in the international Communist movement.

"However, an error of fact and an irrefragable characterization in respect to the role of certain personalities in the Party situation in the U.S. occurs. At the bottom of page 25, last paragraph, there is the statement that 'The chief revisionists -- Gates, Charney, Schneiderman -- have openly gone over to the camp of American imperialism.'

"The fact is that William Schneiderman is a member of the District Committee of the Northern California District of the CP, USA. In the course of the struggle for a sound Marxist-Leninist line and policies in our own Party in opposition to the revisionist influence, some of Comrade Schneiderman's views were subjected to sharp criticism, however we never characterized Schneiderman as one who had 'gone over to the camp of imperialism.' On the contrary, we expect from Comrade Schneiderman a continuation of his long and loyal service to the interest of the American working class and to the upbuilding and strengthening of the Communist Party, USA.

"So far as we know, George Blake Charney who deserted the Party has adopted the standpoint of a bourgeois liberal reformist. We have no wish to count him in the camp of imperialism, though his position is certainly anti-Party.

"John Gates, on the other hand, has already commercialized on his wrecking role in our Party. He has shared a speakers platform with the notorious police agent, Philbrick, he has written a book further slanderizing the world Communist movement, the Soviet Union and affirming his renunciation of Marxism.

"With very comradely greetings,

"James E. Jackson"

CHILDS:

The following is the text of the letter prepared by MORRIS

"Dear Comrade:

"In the issue #15 of the Kommunist, there appears the very informative and useful article of Comrade B. Ponomarev on the new stage in the international Communist movement:

"However, an error of fact regarding the role and characterization of Comrade Wm. Schneiderman, a member of the CP, USA, occurs. This is to be read at the bottom of page 25, last paragraph. 'The chief revisionists -- Gates, Charney, Schneiderman, have openly gone over to the camp of American imperialism.'

"Since Wm. Schneiderman is a member of the Party and is active in the Northern California District of the CP, USA, and is not at this time linked with the above named enemies of the Party, it would be appropriate to give him a different characterization even though he has not yet openly repudiated his former false views. We are hopeful that Comrade Schneiderman, who has a long record of activity in the Communist working class movement, who has been subjected to sharp criticism by our Party, will continue his work and by word and deed show that he understands the Marxist-Leninist line of our Party and sees the true face of the enemy in the revisionists. But to state the fact correctly, we should not put Schneiderman in the camp of those who have gone over openly to the camp of imperialism.

"Dear comrade, you can use the above statement of fact as you deem best from an editorial standpoint. We do not yet know Comrade Schneiderman's personal reaction to the noted characterization, but we do know that in California we are fighting to destroy the last vestiges of revisionist influence and quite successfully. From a tactical point of view we believe that a distinction between Schneiderman, Gates, Charney, [redacted] Browder, and other notorious enemies of the Party would help the CP, USA, in this present stage of struggle.

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b7c

"With comradely greetings,

"James E. Jackson"

Comrade Jackson asked that I write this letter to the Communist. We agreed on the general approach but not on every word as written, since Comrade Jackson had to leave for China. I am sure, however, that this is the viewpoint of our Party leadership on this matter.

"With warm comradely greetings,

"Morris Childs"

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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 b7C
 b7D

Meanwhile, CG 5824-S* cannot make any plans to leave Chicago, since he does not want to leave [redacted] alone at this time.

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 b7D

the Chicago Division. CG 5824-S* is doing this in an attempt to comply with the instructions of the Party to "lay low".

The Bureau will be promptly advised as soon as CG 5824-S* is able to make any plans to leave Chicago for a few days with his wife.

AUERBACH

3 - Bureau
 1 - Chicago

JEK/kw

REC-15

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DATE 7-19-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB

#90318

EX-136

20 APR 1 1959

Approved: *RDA/Out*
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 APR 3 1959

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

W. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-19-00 BY SP4 DSA-MLB

#906314

EXP. PROC.
MAR 31 1959

Reurlet 3-26-59.

A review of relet along with the enclosures thereto indicates that the security factors involved in this matter have been afforded due consideration by the New York Office. Based upon your assurance of full security, authority is granted herewith to make the necessary arrangements with George T. Waters, Sr., and the John Jackson family in order to establish plants for possible visual and photographic coverage of the initial meet between CG 5824-S and an unknown Soviet agent presently scheduled for 4-14-59. You should take into consideration the possibility that for one reason or another, this meet may be postponed until 4-16-59. Your arrangements should, therefore, be made so as to enable the necessary coverage on both dates if need be. Under no circumstances should either Waters or any member of the Jackson family be made aware of the nature of this matter.

As indicated in relet, there appears to be some doubt as to just where the actual contact will take place. In this regard, it is noted that according to the information initially provided by CG 5824-S, it was definitely indicated that he would be contacted in the Bronx Parkway which the informant was apparently led to believe was in close proximity to McGarry's Restaurant at Herold Avenue and White Plains Road. Your survey, however, disclosed that it is approximately one mile between these two points.

Since the informant received this information directly from the unknown Soviet representative in Moscow, it would seem that the informant would be in the best position to determine the exact location where this meet will be consummated. In this regard, it is desired, therefore, that this matter be immediately taken up with the informant by the Chicago Office. You should review his original instructions

2 - Chicago (134-46) (Sub B)

WGT:med
(6) *med*

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

397 / a
30 APR 6 1959

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

from the unknown Soviet and go over in detail the results of the survey made by the New York Office as set forth in relet in order that the informant can familiarize himself as promptly as possible with this general area and also in order that he can make an appropriate decision as to the exact spot where he thinks this contact will be made.

The Bureau again desires to point out that when the informant originally received his instructions, the unknown Soviet agent suggested that the informant should familiarize himself with this area prior to the meeting date. If at all possible, the Bureau feels that the informant should comply with this suggestion.

It is noted that in relet the New York Office requested authority that either ASAC Norman H. McCabe or Supervisor Warren Marchessault or both discuss this situation with the informant when he comes to New York. Relet pointed out that any such contact will be handled with full security. At the present time, the Bureau sees no need for any contact between the informant and a representative of the New York Office. Following the over-all analysis of this matter by the Chicago Office and the informant, however, if the informant feels that it would be to his advantage for him to contact a representative of the New York Office, authority is granted herewith for him to contact ASAC McCabe. This matter, however, should be left up to the informant and the Chicago Office should not make any suggestion to the informant that he might desire to contact anyone in the New York Office.

This matter should be afforded immediate and continuous attention in order that we can make all necessary arrangements to capitalize upon this development to the utmost.

SUBJECT:

SOLO.
IS-C.

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-19-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB

906318

CREATE
DELETE

7/9/81

Re Chicago airtel 3/10/59, which refers to a possible meet between CG 5824-S* and an unknown individual, on April 14, 1959, an alternate date of April 16, 1959, in the vicinity of McGARRY's RESTAURANT, which is located on Nereid Avenue and White Plains Road, Bronx, New York.

A very careful and discreet survey has been conducted of the particular area and it is noticed in refairtel that CG 5824-S* was told that the meet would be at 238th and Nierid (ph.) Street. Actually 238th and Nereid are one and the same street, it presently being known as Nereid Avenue. McGarry's Bar and Restaurant is an L shaped establishment with the main entrance on Nereid Avenue and the banquet entrance on White Plains Road. It is situated on the northwest corner of that intersection. The banquet entrance is normally kept locked and the entrance to the restaurant is normally on Nereid Avenue. It is an L shaped restaurant with the front entrance being some distance from the actual corner as other stores are located within the "L."

Enclosed will be found Exhibit No. 1, which is a map of the immediate area describing the location of McGarry's. Exhibit No. 2 is an enlarged map covering a much greater area, setting out the various streets in the neighborhood. It will be noted from Exhibit No. 2, Bronx River Parkway is several blocks to the west of the pertinent meet area. Refairtel refers to park benches in the area where the actual meet is to take place. A survey reflects that there are no park benches in the immediate area and the closest ones are located in the vicinity of E. 233rd Street and Bronx River Parkway. This would be at least a mile from McGarry's Restaurant. It would not appear that the benches located in the vicinity of 233rd Street and Bronx River Parkway are the ones referred to by the Soviet representative due to their distance from McGarry's Restaurant.

- 2 - Bureau (2 Encls.) (100-428091) (RM) REC-91
1 - Chicago (2 Encls.) (134-46-Sub B) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)

WTM:DJG/RAA

(4)

ENCLOSURE

at NY + CB
3/21/59
wcl/mcd

EX-100

330 2 15 17 33
4-1
3 MAR 20 1959
INT. SEC.

EXP. PROC.

area for the purpose of planning possible coverage.

Enclosed will be found Exhibit No. 3, which is a photograph taken on the southeast corner of White Plains Road and Nereid Avenue, which photograph shows both entrances to McGarry's Restaurant, the one entrance on the left being the one on Nereid Avenue and the one on the right on White Plains Road. The stores referred to as being inside the L may be seen in this photograph. It will also be noted that the upper portion of the photograph shows the elevated railroad and this is the location of a regular stop on this elevated.

Exhibit No. 4 is a photograph of an apartment building located diagonally across the street from McGarry's Restaurant on Nereid Avenue. The photograph was taken in a southwesterly direction from in front of McGarry's Restaurant.

Exhibit No. 5 is a photograph of the same apartment building referred to in Exhibit No. 4. This apartment building is located on the southeast corner of Nereid Avenue and Richardson Avenue.

Exhibit No. 6 is a photograph taken from in front of the apartment house referred to in exhibit No. 5, of McGarry's Restaurant entrance located on Nereid Avenue.

Exhibit No. 7 is a photograph looking west on Nereid Avenue and taken from the steps of the elevated structure. It shows McGarry's Restaurant entrance on Nereid Avenue.

Exhibit No. 8 is a photograph taken from the southeast corner of Richardson Avenue and Nereid Avenue showing a view of McGarry's Restaurant in relation to the other buildings in that block.

Exhibit No. 9 is a photograph taken from in front of McGarry's Restaurant on Nereid Avenue which shows Whelan's Drug Store located on the southwest corner of White Plains Road and Nereid Avenue.

It will be observed from a perusal of the photographs and charts that the area involved presents limited possibility from the standpoint of a photographic surveillance. The survey reflects that due to the nature of the terrain, there is little possibility that the persons involved in the meet would walk east on Nereid Avenue. The likelihood would be that they would either stay in McGarry's Restaurant or walk west on Nereid Avenue toward the Bronx River Parkway. The same would be true if they were traveling by car. The most logical place for a photographic surveillance is the apartment house located diagonally across from McGarry's Restaurant on Nereid Avenue, which is seen in Exhibits 4 and 5. The address of this apartment house is 676 Nereid Avenue. The apartment located on the fourth floor of the northwest corner of the building, which is Apt. #20, is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] children.

Mrs. [redacted] of Photographer [redacted] of this office. A check of the indices is negative relative to the [redacted]. Also Mr. [redacted] advises that there is no question about the loyalty of the [redacted] and further that they are most discreet individuals. He states that a contact with the [redacted] would in no way affect the security of any operation in the neighborhood. He also states that arrangements could be made whereby the children would be out of the apartment for any designated period of time and that also the mother and father if it were so desired.

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A perusal of Exhibit No. 5 will show the location of their apartment which covers two windows on the 4th floor of the front side of the building, plus six windows on the west side. One of the two windows on the front of the building is partially opened. This location would permit a photographic surveillance on anyone walking west from that building on Nereid Avenue, as well as directly in front thereof.

The Bureau and Chicago are now referred to Exhibit No. 4 showing the East side of the apartment building. Mr. GEORGE T. WATERS, SR., who is a man of 70 to 75 years of age, lives alone on the 3rd floor, Apt. 15. His windows are the four on the third floor located towards the rear. This location presents an ideal spot to conduct a photographic surveillance of anybody in front of McGarry's Restaurant. GEORGE T. WATERS, SR., is a personal acquaintance of Supervisor JOHN J. DANAHY of this office. He has known the WATERS family in excess of 15 years. The occasion for the acquaintanceship was that for a six year period in the '40s, he maintained company with Mr. WATERS [REDACTED]. SA DANAHY advises that Mr. WATERS enjoys an excellent reputation, is very anti-Communist and is extremely loyal. He states that he is certain he could make appropriate contact with Mr. WATERS so as to be able to have his apartment available for our use during the pertinent period. Mr. DANAHY also states that there is no question in his mind but what appropriate surveillance could be operated from this apartment with full security. The indices of the New York Office, as well as the Police Department, are negative with regard to Mr. WATERS.

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The New York Office feels that since it cannot be anticipated as to what will occur during and subsequent to the contemplated meet, and since it is possible that this would be the only meet between the informant and the unknown individual, that appropriate photographic and visual coverage should be given to this meet in an effort to identify the unknown individual. On the other hand, it is felt that this coverage should only be maintained if there is absolute security so that there would be no possibility of the unknown individual being aware of the existence of this coverage. A visual observation plant is felt desirable in addition to the photographic surveillances since it is not felt that we should rely entirely on photographs. The New York Office has agents who are thoroughly familiar with most representatives of Russia in this area and it is felt that it would be possible to identify the individual on the spot. It would be possible to operate both the visual plants in conjunction with the photographic plants requiring no additional plant locations. It is, therefore, highly recommended that the New York Office be permitted to operate two plants, one in the GEORGE T. WATERS, SR. apartment and the other in the [REDACTED] apartment.

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In connection with this recommendation, it is understood that the New York Office will guarantee the operation of these plants with full security. Bureau authority is, therefore, requested to make the appropriate contacts in order to set up these plants. The New York Office further recommends against any additional type of coverage in the area. It is realized that by not having additional coverage it is possible, due to the mode of travel and the direction in which the participants of the meet walk, that no identification or photographs could be taken. It is felt that for the security of the operation, still no additional coverage be had even though this possibility exists.

It is noted that CG 5824-S* is expected to look over the site of the meet prior to the actual meet. It is possible that it would be desirable for the agents who conducted the survey and are familiar with the area to have an opportunity to discuss the plans of CG 5824-S* in relation to the area as he will find it upon inspection. It is to be noted that the instructions he received from the Russian representative cannot be followed in its entirety in view of the lack of park benches in the area. ASAC NORMAN H. McCABE and SUPERVISOR [REDACTED] have familiarized themselves with the area. Bureau authority is requested for either one or both of these agents to discuss the situation with CG 5824-S* when he comes to New York if in their discretion it is felt desirable to do so at the time. Any such contact will be handled with full security.

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b7c

Page 46 ~ Duplicate to 100-428091-167 [FDPS pages 34 & 36-39]
Page 47 ~ Duplicate to 100-428091-167 [FDPS pages 34 & 36-39]
Page 196 ~ b6, b7C
Page 198 ~ b6, b7C
Page 202 ~ b6, b7C
Page 351 ~ Referral/Direct